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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 167 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
17th July	.. Karmala*	.. 8983	
24th ,,	.. Morea	.. 10890	
28th ,,	.. Merkara†	.. 8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st ,,	.. Syria	.. 6883	
7th August	.. Kashmir	.. 8841	
14th ,,	.. Devanha†	.. 8092	
21st ,,	.. Mantua	.. 10385	
28th ,,	.. China	.. 7032	
4th Sept.	.. Kaisar-i-hind	.. 11430	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	
15th July	.. Dunera	.. Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.
19th July	.. Plassy	.. —Do.—

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
12th July	.. Lhasa	.. Karachi 9 a.m.
12th ,,	.. Karapara	.. East and South Africa.
14th ,,	.. Barpeta	.. Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M.Tsuruga	4852	6th July	20th July
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R.Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Inv	15th July
Ganges Maru	T.Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

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Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
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BOMBAY 3

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	...	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on fare or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a wardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad. Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,780,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager,
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yahai
Kobe	Omonichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,060
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,615,000

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LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
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OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
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MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.
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ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
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BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

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Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
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	CALCUTTA.

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The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hakamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
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is THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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Blame It n Your Nerves

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Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

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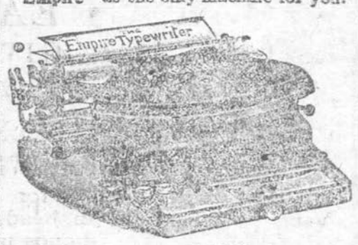

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Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

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We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, sprains, colds, cuts, bruises, etc,

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Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.
Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisite.
Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.
Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

MACHINERY Immediate FOR **SALE**

Lancashire Boiler 30'×7½'×165 New, by Willam Wilson.
5', 6', 10', 12" Lathes.
Large Pillar Drilling Machines.
18", 24", 42" Circular Saw Benches.
Hot Air pumping Engine, centrifugal, Boiler Feed and Hand Pumps, Oil Engines, Gins, etc.,

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GREEN STREET, FORT.
Post Box 448, BOMBAY. Tele. No. 4631.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
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Landlord & Estate Holders—Reliable Work—Cheap Cost.
THE
Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works. Ltd.

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Telegraph Address: "WHITE PAINT."
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Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

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Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

Write to-day to—

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Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

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A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

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Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

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The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

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A golden, crystalline liquid for the Lab fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

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A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

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Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

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OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the principles of Canthari vesicatoris and surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. Trial will convince the most sceptical.

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RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10.
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For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

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M.B.E.H. (London).
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The only house in Bombay for fashionable and genuine Jewellery, undertake orders for platinum work of any design.

A Trial order will convince you

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OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
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Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

From 2ND JUNE TO 5TH JULY 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

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Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,
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THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

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Only for High Caste Hindus.

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MOHINI PERFUMES

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Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

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Destroys Mosquictos Rs 1/4 per box.
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IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

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Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

FOX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES and PEARS, 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5 only, all charges included. ready in August. orders now being registered. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu. Panjab.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOES ANYTHING TROUBLE YOUR EYE?—If so, try once Pure Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most highly praised remedy for all Eye Diseases. Rs. 3 per dram—U. P. Agents, CHANDLER & CO., Lucknow & Naini Tal. For particulars apply to "SRI" WORKS Beadon Square, Calcutta, (B). 2154.

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN VENUS LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Re. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 2024

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Candidates successfully coached up for Accountancy, Banking, Auditing, Law examinations. Moderates fees. Apply PRINCIPAL opp. Whiteaways. 2482

LOST.

LOST.—Small brown TERRIER DOG. (Any one returning same to Room 261, Taj Mahal, will be rewarded. 2479

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced TYPIST. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER, Army and Navy Stores. 2483

WANTED ASSISTANT AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS with experience in French and Overland cars. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box No. 831. Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle. 2406

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and ACCOUNTANT with good knowledge of Book-keeping and English. Apply with copies of testimonials (and stating salary required) to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

WANTED—MOTOR MECHANICS, FITTERS, WORKS, FOREMEN, TAXIMETER REPAIRERS. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle., 2401.

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN, well versed in English correspondence for an Importing Office to canvas orders in hardware, paints, metels, building materials and other sundries. Good prospects to a capable man. Apply with testimonials stating previous experience to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

WANTED for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka—GRADUATES, pay Rs. 60—5—75 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; UNDERGRADUATES, pay Rs. 30—1—35 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; MATRICS, pay Rs. 20—2—30 plus 33 per cent. war allowance. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, High School Committee, Dhandhuka. 2330

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Superintendent and Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma with Botanical experience on a salary of Rupees Two Hundred and Fift per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, the above Society, Rangoon, Burma with copies of testimonials and stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. 2138

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science, with Sanskrit or French as second language, to work, as teachers in the Bassein High School, Bassein (Thana). Deccanies preferred. Handsome start and excellent prospects for really efficient men especially for such as would take up work as life-members and life-teachers. Excellent opportunity for able men. For particulars apply sharp to or see personally, R. N. SAMANT, Hon. Secretary. 2420

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— An ORDINARY TYPIST. Pay Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply Box No. 63 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

WANTED—COURT CLERK, TYPISTS and GENERAL CLERKS for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 842, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2510

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Three GRADUATES strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply sharp stating terms to SECRETARY, English Educational Board, UNJHA, (Gujerat.) 2446

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS.—On board coasting steamers only men of sober habits and with good experience need apply with testimonials to, R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 2504

WANTED AT ONCE—Two GRADUATES, with Sanskrit or Science. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, Supa Central Boarding School, Khad-Supa, via Navsari. 2494

WANTED—TWO SPINNING MASTERS with experience for Tinnevelly Textile Koilpati. Apply with testimonials to: P S. VENKATACHARI C/o Nathan Benjamin & Co. Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2497

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER apply personally with testimonials to Dr. BUCHIA. Tardeo, Dady Building, Wadia Street between 3 to 5 p.m. (S. T.). 2481

WANTED—LADY PARTNER (Christian Anglo-Indian, etc.) for Typewriting business. Partners, for different profitable business, with small capital. Write to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay. 2466

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Enclose copies of Testimonials and state salary to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2298

SITUATION WANTED.

WELL connected English lady, highest official references, desires post Companion—Secretary or Companion-Governess Willing to travel abroad. Piano, singing, French, German, typewriting. Apply Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2499

SITUATION WANTED by a fully experienced Godown-keeper or Store-keeper for Aniline Dyes, Chemicals, Electrical goods, machinery piece goods and sundries goods, possessing good testimonials, able to join immediately. Apply Box No. 833, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." Salary expected to Rs. 150 to Rs. 175. 2440

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possesing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—Two SECOND-HAND RING WEFT FRAMES in perfect working order. Please write with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2475

WANTED—TENDERS for pulling down an old house and take up the material. Apply to BANKEYLAL & Co., Mumbadevi. z 2421

WANTED—One COTTON BALLING PRESS and a GINNING FACTORY, complete. Write with specification to Box No. 833A, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2446

REQUIRED a small STEAM LAUNCH about 10 H.P. for towing barges on lakes. Apply with full particulars and price to General Manager, ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2378

FOR SALE.

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING. FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car. 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES", Hughes Road, Bombay. 2329

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief. Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE by Court's Order of Property on 20 Hornby Row oppo. Flora Fountain WEDNESDAY, 28th July 1920. 2565

FOR SALE—Quite New Heavy Pattern COTTON BALING PRESS by D. Stewart, capable to turn out 500 lbs Bale; Platt Bros. Single and Double Roller Gins; Price and Particulars on application. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhownie, Bombay. 2106

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Well ventilated New House situated at Mount Road, Mazagon. Writ or apply personally T. S. KAMRUDIN. 173-75, Abdul Rehman Street. 2235

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP —Now very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMANARANDAS & CO. 2495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO,, LTD.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD. will be CLOSED from the 27th day of July, 1920, to the 31st day of July 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd..
Per Pro. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.
Agents.
2434

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the circular letter, dated July 1st. regarding the issue of new shares in the abovenamed Company. The Board suggest that any persons holding transfers which have not yet been registered in the Company's books. should. on or before the 26th day of July get the shares transferred into their names on the Company's register

If on the 1st August the Company find that shares of the new issue to which such persons are entitled have not already been applied for on their behalf. the Company will accept an application from them in respect of new shares to which they may be entitled. Such applications should state the descriptive numbers of the shares held.

The last date upon which applications will be received has been extended by the Board from August 1st to August, 13th.

By Order of the Board.
For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd..
Per Pro. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.
Agents.
2435

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "AHMEDI" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Suez and are requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this office for Delivery Orders, without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
Agents, The Eastern Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary post of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR of Steam Boilers, Bombay Presidency, for a period of about one year, more or less.

Applicants should possess a First Class Engineer's certificate of competency, have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers, and be able to calculate strengths of parts and pressures.

Salary offered, Rs. 400 per mensem plus Rs. 100 local allowance while stationed, in Bombay and usual travelling allowances. The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the Town Hall up till 26th instant.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office,
Steam Boiler Department.
Bombay, 12th July, 1920. 2463

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.

(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.

(3) To sanction the declaration of a dividend

(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920, to tthose Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address 2307

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HUZUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

BARODA STATE, BARODA.

WANTED—an AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER for the Department of Agriculture. The candidate must possess a thorough technical knowledge and good practical experience in Boring and specially in Motor Tractors. The duties of the post will be to improve indigenous implements, to supervise the boring operations, to give advice for oil engines and pumps and to attend to tractor trials. Foreign training preferred. Pay Rs. 200—25/2—400.

Applications giving full particulars of applicants' age, education, technical training and experience, with testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1920.

(Sd.) C. V. SANE,
Director of Agriculture, Baroda.
2462

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Akola and Mid India Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first distribution at the rate of Rs. 200 per share of Rs. 100 each will be paid to the shareholders on and from the 15th day of July 1920 at the office of the Company Nos. 302-306, Bazargate Street, Fort, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) except on Sundays and public holidays on presentation of share certificates.

2213 LIQUIDATOR.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katu" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

NOTICE.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th July, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, who retire in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st of July to the 17th July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
(Sd.) N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 29th June, 1920. 2119

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920. 2320

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

300 Second Hand SINGERS SEWING MACHINES in good condition are available for sale at Rs. 80 each.

Single machines will be sold. Prospective buyers should apply to the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Surplus Textile Stock Depot, Howard and Bullough Mill Chinchpokli.

D. RILEY, Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
Board of Industries and Munitions.
2421

[BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND] MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.
2315

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 9510 for four shares Nos. 9558, 9559, 9560 and 10641 in the Bank of Bombay standing in the name of Major W. J. Berthon deed. has been lost stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said share certificate in any way.

The said certificate was originally issued in name of Major W. J. Berthon.

(Sd.) W. A. HAIG BROWN,
Administrator to the Estate of the late W. J. Berthon.
2423

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER draft rules submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction, one of the qualifications for an elector for the Council of State is past or present membership of the Senate of any University provided, he resides in the Punjab. Voters who claim to be eligible for a Vote under this head will please send in the necessary information about themselves in the following form on or before the 25th of July, 1920:—

P. N. DUTT,
Offg. Registrar,
University of the Punjab.
Senate Hall, Lahore,
6th July, 1920. 2338

Name. Address. Name of University of which he was or is a Fellow.

SALE OF A VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THE Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji invite offers for the purchase of their property, situated at Mazagon, a description thereof given below, the offers in sealed covers with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 should be sent to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., at his residence, Churni Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st of July, 1920. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. If an offer or offers is or are approved of the same shall be submitted to the High Court for sanction, without which sale could not be made.

The property is held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India for 99 years from the year 1872. The same admeasures no less than 30,774 yards more or less. It is within reach of the two Railways and the Mazagon Tram Terminus is at its corner. It has extensively wide frontages the Mazagon Road, Matarpakhadi Road, Dockyard Road and the Gunpowder Road. A very wide newly constructed Road passes through this property giving two more wide frontages.

The sale will be subjected to sub-lease which expires on the 1st of March, 1925.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of that land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 3 and New No. 16232 and by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4-12-65-67, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Gunpowder Road, on or towards the West by the Mazagon Road, towards the North by Matarpakhadi Road and on or the South by Dockyard Road.

The land with the building or buildings thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 30,774 yards or thereabout.

Before going to the Court for sanction the intending purchaser will be required to deposit with the Trustees a further sum of Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand), which will be a conditional precedent to the application for sanction. If the offer is not approved of by the Trustees, or the same is not sanctioned by the Court the amount of deposit will be returned without deduction.

By order of the Trustees.
V. P. PURANIK,
Secretary,
Tulsidas Gopalji Charity.
Girgaum No. 1.
2104

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One energetic young man with capacity to organise and supervise Clearing House Work. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications.

One knowing Banking, Accountancy, and other general work.

Assistants for Clearing House work, men with experience best only apply to:—

THE SECRETARY,
THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.
2309 Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

THE MUDRADDI COTTON GINNING FACTORY, situate in Hubli in the District of Dharwar, consisting of 16 Double Roller Gins, Platt's make, a 20 N. H. P. rope driven Engine by Marshall Sons & Co, a Boiler of 100 lbs. pressure by Fallestan Hodgart Barclay Ld, a Lathe and a Drilling machine with all the accessories such as Shafting, Pullies, Leather and Paper rollers, Belts &c., &c., together with some parts of a fodder Press will be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th July at 4 p.m. in the Factory compound. The Factory is open to inspection.

The sale will be subject to confirmation by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar. The highest bidder will have to deposit 10 per cent. of his bid. The other conditions of the sale will be mentioned at the sale.

K. ANANDRAO,
Receiver.
Hubli, 7th July, 1920.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL EVENING COURSES.

10 LECTURES on "BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE" will be delivered on THURSDAYS at 6-15 p.m., beginning on July 15th, by Prof. M. L. TANNAN, B. Com. (Bom.). Fee: Rs. 5 for the course.

6 LECTURES on "INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE" will be delivered on FRIDAYS at 6-15 p.m., beginning on July, 16th by Prof. R. P. JOSHI, B.Sc. (London), M.A. (Bombay). Admission free.

Further lectures, including some in Gujerati and Marathi will be announced later on. 2373

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Head Office,
6/7, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Branch of the above Company will be established at "Liptons Buildings" 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from July 15th 1920 and premiums may be paid and all communications may be addressed to the Branch Secretary.

W. St. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Bombay, Dated 10th July, 1920.
2363

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the following:—

KHAKI serge, Khaki Great Coat cloth, Mosquito netting, Grey and Bleached sheets, Dhooties, Towels, Flannelette, China Silk, Alpaca, Flannels, Sewing cotton etc. Grey drill coats and Trousers, Waterproofs, Shirts and other articles of clothing. Table knives, forks, spoons, buttons, needles, etc.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
Board of Industries and Munitions,
2423

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of (1) all Graduates, Licentiates of Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture of the Bombay University of seven years' standing on 1st April 1920.

(2) Members of the Senate of the Bombay University and

(3) Honorary Fellows of the Bombay University

resident in the Ahmedabad District including the City, Cantonment and notified areas contiguous to the City of Ahmedabad, who are desirous of having their names enrolled as voters in the special constituency of the Bombay University for the provincial Council elections, is invited to this notice. They should apply to the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality before the 20th of July, 1920, filling in following form.

Serial No.	House No. and Ward and Street.	Name of elector with father's name and surname.	Age.	Date of graduation

After the prescribed date no claim for enrolment will be considered.

N. B.—Graduates are not disqualified as voters in the University Constituency by residing outside the Presidency provided they have a place of residence within it.

G. E. CHATFIELD,
Collector of Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 7th July, 1920.
2413

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HENDLEY,
Agent.
No. 62.
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920. 2324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and energetic PARSEE GRADUATE, (one with knowledge of Persian preferred) to proceed to Yezd, Persia, to (organise and) act as Principal of the schools there in charge of the undermentioned Fund. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. Apply

SECRETARY,
Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund
361, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2501

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A MEETING of the workers in the Cloth Market will be held in the MORARJI GOKULDAS MARKET HALL on the 15th instant to discuss at length the question of Mehta Sukhdi under the presidentship of Mr. VITHALDAS V. JERAJANI. All are cordially invited to attend.

VITHALDAS VASANJI JERAJANI
Cawasjee Framjee & Co.,
Mulji Jetha Cloth Market,
7-7-20. 2485

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 16th July, 1920, to FRIDAY, 6th August, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 13th July, 1920. 2487

NOTICE.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of S. and T. (Embarkation) Bombay, has five thousand tons of Burma Rice to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to inspect the Stock in Grain Depot, Mazagon and submit a quotation per 100 lbs. to undersigned up to 12 noon on 16th instant, stating the quantity they wish to purchase.

The offers will hold good for fifteen days.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
For Asstt. Director of S. and T. (Embn)
Bombay.

No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks,
Bombay, 11th July, 1920. 2491

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

FOR SALE.

A 4-cylinder 20-H.P. STUDEBAKER seven-seater MOTOR CAR, self starter, 1917 model, in excellent condition throughout and ready for the road complete with hood, lamps, headlights, spare wheel, horn etc., painted dark grey.

Rs. 4,500

Inspection and trial can be arranged by the Controller (Sales),
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS,
New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers should also be made.
2489

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Deed of Assignment bearing date the 12th day of June, 1920, Wamanrao Dadaji Rane, sole owner and proprietor of the business lately carried on by him at New Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of "Empire Automobiles" sold and assigned the whole of the said business including its assets and liabilities and goodwill to Rane, Limited, a Limited Company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and that the said Company is now the owner and proprietor of the said Empire Automobiles business including the right to use the name of Empire Automobiles for its own purposes and benefit and on its own account.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Wamanrao Dadaji Rane and Rane Limited
Old Secretariat,
Apollo Street, Fort. 2488

POONA WAR MEMORIAL.

THE COMMITTEE of the Poona War Memorial Fund offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design for a War Memorial, in the form of an obelisk with inscription panels, to be erected opposite the Delhi gate of the Shanwar Wada, Poona, in the centre of the main road leading to the bridge over the Mutha river at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,000 including supervision charges. The design must be accompanied by full specifications, and must be sent in to the Collector of Poona by August 15th 1920. The Committee reserve the right to withhold the prize or to reduce it if the best design does not reach a certain standard of merit; also to adopt or not, or to modify, any design for which a prize is awarded. For any further information please apply to the undersigned,

W. F. HUDSON,
2490 Collector of Poona.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMNIKLAL MOTILAL DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undersigned all his interest and good-will in the concern called THE ARYEN TRADING AGENCY, Charni Road, Bombay and of the stock-in-trade, furniture and effects except the liabilities and outstandings of the Vendor in respect of the said concern.

All persons having or claiming any estate, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. Sunderrao N. Talpade at 2nd Panas Wadi, Daby Sethi known in writing to Mr. Sunderrao N. Talfrom the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SUNDERRAO N. TALPADE,
S. VENAYEK,
S. G. KOTHARE,
GOVINDRAO NARAYAN,
MALHARRAO KHANDERAO.
2498

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

SUIT NO. 6 OF 1920.

DINBAI, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusji Dastur, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

DADABHAI HORMUSJI DASTUR, of Alanpur and Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, formerly a Mechanic in a Flour Mill in Bombay, last residing in Bombay at Mody Khana, within the Fort of Bombay, and present whereabouts not known ..... Defendant

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has, on the 23rd day of June, 1920, filed a suit against the above-named Defendant for a dissolution of her marriage with him on account of his having been continually absent for the space of more than seven years and not having been heard of as being alive within that time. This is to give notice that the above suit has been fixed for final hearing and disposal on MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1920, at 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and the said Defendant, Dadabhai Hormusji Dastur, is hereby required to appear in this Court at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade, in person or by Advocate, Pleader or Attorney on the aforesaid 11th day of October, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), and in default of his appearance on the day hereinbefore mentioned, the suit will be heard and decided in his absence. And it is hereby ordered that any person who is able to give information that the said Dadabhai Hormusji Dastur is alive or was alive at any period within the last seven years, is required to communicate the same to the Clerk on or before the 11th day of October, 1920.

Dated at Bombay, this 23rd day of June, 1920.

By Order,
H. A. VAKIL,
Clerk of the Crown.

R. B. PAYMASTER
Vakil for Plaintiff.
2465

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM DAWOOD KAZI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJEE ALIMAHOMED HAJEE CASSUM also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant the property situate at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, specified in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any right claim or demand of what nature or kind soever in or to the said property by sale mortgage, gift, lease, lien, easements, inheritance, or anywise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the Purchaser at their office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such alleged right claim or demand.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the foundation of an intended building on a part thereof situate, lying and beign at Chimnaji Street, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five (295) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 306-307, New No. 11603, Old Survey Nos. 463-464 and New Survey No. 3342 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sebastian Gonsalves and partly by the property of Jamshedji Hirjibhai, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond it vacant land of the Bombay Port Trust and on the South partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Sebastian Gonsalves and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 5762 Street No. 8 Chimnaji Rowji Street.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1920.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.
Attorneys for Purchaser.
2484

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that KAZI EBRAHIM KAZI, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJI ALIMAHOMED HAJI CASSAM, also of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the property, situate at Chimnaji Rowji Street, in Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, specified in the schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any right claim or demand of what nature or kind soever in or to the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, easement, inheritance, or anywise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the Purchaser at their office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such alleged claim or demand.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chimnaji Street, in Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 446.40 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 301, 302 and 310 new Nos. 11601, 11602 and 11605 and New Survey Nos. 3343, 3350 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by property of Ebrahim Dawood Kazi, on or towards the West by the property of Wadekar, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Dawood Kazi and on or towards the South by the Butcher Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 5859 and Street No. 3.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1920.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.
Attorneys for Purchaser.
2447

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAWASJI TEMULJI KAPADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property which he the said CAWASJI TEMULJI KAPADIA has contracted to purchase from Mr. SHANTARAM JAGGANATH. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Lower Mahim Bhandar Wada Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing about 12092 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about 31834 square yards and registered under Collector's New No. A/3635, 3749 etc., and New Survey Nos. 3/1613, 3/1820 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4554, 4559 (1) and Street Nos. 914, 915 and 919 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East partly by by the property of Shrikrishna Vasanderji and partly by the property of Vishwanath on the West by the Sea-shore on the North by the Sassoon Dye Works and on the South partly by the property of Vendors, partly by the property of Radhabai Pandurang Jagdha and partly by the property of Sadashiv Vishwanath.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
2503 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Auction Sale of the Valuable Properties situate at Khetwadi, 10th Lane and Mugbhat Lane outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal, MEHTA and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Jamnadas Chhaganlal Keshawlal Chhaganlal and Chhotalal Mulchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Tricumdas Gopikison and Kissanlal Gopikisson and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of August 1918 and made between Gopikisson Radhakison (since deceased) and the said Tricumdas Gopikison and Kisondas Gopikison of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part and under the Indenture of Second Mortgage bearing date the 16th day of October, 1920, and made between the said Gopikison Radhakison (since deceased) and Tricumdas Gopikison and Kisondas Gopikison of the one part and the said Jamnadas Chhaganlal and Keshawlal Chhaganlal of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on SATURDAY, the 24th July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old Nos. 2118, 2119, New Nos. A/2223, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey Nos. 1/5506, 5507 and bounded on the East by the property of Amirudin Tyabjee on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane on the North by the Khetwadi Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahomed Issoof Bhawoodin and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2007 (1) and Street No. 1 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenement of dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2006, formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118, 2119, New No. 3A/8223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Amirudin Tyabjee on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane on the North by the property first hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH JULY, 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and rangs of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Mugbhat Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 152, New No. 1430 and Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey Nos. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45 containing by admeasurement 604 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vidhiaram Mohanji and on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Toolsidas Lridas Jadia on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Jetha Narayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 212 BUNDLES OF CLOVE (JANGBARI).

Under instructions from Mr. Karimji Jivanji and on account and risk of Lalji Godhee. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 17th July 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Mr. Karimji Jivanji situated at the Kalyan Street the following:—

212 bundles of Clove.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 14th July, 1920.

CRAWFORD
Auc
Bombay, 14th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office slugram.

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second hand English built rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, aged quiet reharness.

AUCTION SALE OF "EMPRESS PALE SOAP."

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., at Ahmedabad Street, Carnac Bunder, on account of the Insurance office concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "CLAN ROBERTSON."

About 150 cases "Empress Pale Soap", slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Deed of Wakaf, dated the 17th July, 1894, created by Haji Moosha Haji Esmail and pursuant to the High Court Judge's Order dated the 10th July 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premisesfi the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 sqnare yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1609 New Survey No. 2897 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2692 and Street No. 172 and 174, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Memon Oomar Haji Hamir and now by a sweeper's passage and beyond the house of Haji Saleh Mahomed Abdul Latiff and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Jeejeli Ahmed Lakha and now of Abdul Karim Sulleman Savani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD FORT OPPOSITE FLORA FOUNTAIN AND AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND NANABHAI LANE.

By order of the Trustees of the indenture of trust dated 10th January 1896 made between Jehangir Edalji Bisney and others, who have been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made by the High Court, on the 30th of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 and 15 and by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent formerly under No. 182 and now under No. 5035 and bearing Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 9407, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369, 371, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and now in the occupation of Messrs Bundole and Sons and others and are bounded on the East by the public water well called Chimnajee's Well and on the West by the said Hornby Row on the North by Nanabha Lane and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Hormasji Batliwala and now of Sir Yusuf Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th July, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 55, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4082.

Auction Sale of Scrap Iron Empty Packing Cases, Iron Chain, Old Canvas, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 14th July 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods—

One lot scrap iron, empty oil cask, packing cases, iron pipings, canvas, life belts, iron chain, coir ropes, oilman stores, troop utensils.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever custom's Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down

Auction Sale of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance witht section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 20th July 1920 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Biscuits; beer; red lead; straw boards; milk; hams; ironstres; sugar; calenders; coffee; porcelainware; sugar samples; toys; sanitary fluid; iron nails; tiles; cotton piecegoods; iron; glass ware; gum benjamin; groundnut; seeds; wood-en frames; metal; brass ingots; eau de cologne; linseed oil; brandy; candles; steel rods; hoop iron; screws; shoes; dry kalsomine; crucibles; copra; soji flour; sharkfins; salmon steelplates; spelters; cumins-ed; flanks; green peas; empty bottles; ribbon velvet; perfumery; cigarettes; paints; iron pipes; machinery hardware; tea; ghee; iron tanks; wood-en wheels; printed matters; provision; white zinc paint; ink; charge; nuts; iron bars; shillac; lubricating oil; hosiery; advertising matter toilet preparation; lanterns; art accessories; glass bottles; umbrella sticks; pictures; mixed paint; writing papers; bleaching powder; samples of stationery; cotton shirtings; and pen knives.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1920.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in full Rs. 10. Information required date birth and time (year, month, day and hour birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all parts.

Apply to: B. B. SOMAYASAIYA,
Chamarajn Agrahar, Mysore.
2500

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 3825 CHINESE RAIN COATS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 14th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textile sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

3825 Chinese Rain Coats.

AUCTION SALE OF A SCRIPP-BOOTH MOTOR CAR AND A ROYAL ENFIELD MOTOR CYCLE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One 2-3 seated Scripp-Booth Car 12-14 H.P. 4 Cylinder, 1915-1916 model fitted with dynamo and magneto with insurance effective till October with 3 electric lamps and without a horn.

One Royal Enfield Motor Cycle.

Both in working order.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHATA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the godown behind the Government Dairy, Bazargate Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions:—

24 tons calcium carbide.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,262 BALES SINDH AMERICAN AND 123 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Kuverji Pitamber and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Jaigopal Premsugar:—

1,262 bales Sindh American Cotton.

123 bales Bengal Cotton.

Above goods are lying in Jamshed D. Wadi L. Wadi C 5, Pasta 6, Victoria K, Victoria 10 and Kelnivadi godowns at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 30th and SATURDAY the 31st instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds bags of till seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of juwari, bags of bajri, bags of hirda, bags of rice, bags of rape-seeds, bags of wheat, bags of husk, bags of moog, bags of castor seeds, bags of tool bags of flour, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of printed forms, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of hemp, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jogree, bundles of dates, case of brassware, case of machinery, crate of military stores, cases of lanterns, baskets of churries, bags of brassware, cases of locks, empty cylinders, cases of cap, drums of colour, lot of iron scraps, cases of tea, empty wooden cases, casks of oil, tins of oil, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property on Mahim Custom Road, opposite the Peer Maxdum Sahib's Durga.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Indoo Praga, Bhana Tola, and Khooba Indoo trading together in partnership as Shroffs and Moneylenders in the name, style and firm of Indoo Praga and Company and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Ghanchi Suleman Allibhai Esub Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of June 1915 and executed by the said Mortgagor in their favour the following—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahim Custom Road, opposite the Peer Makdum Sahib's Durga outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164, New No. A/3782 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 1A/51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 4 and partly by Plot No. 19 on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by Plot No. 15 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 17 and assessed under G Ward No. 5343 (1A), Street No. 1B Durga Street by the Municipality of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Gorgaonkar Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Nos. 98-99 Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th July, 1920.

AMUSEMENT.

Fourth Instalment of
The big Universal thunderbolt serial
The Lion Man
Three more episodes abounding in thrills, hair-breath escapes, mysteries and sensational moments.
See it at
The popular picture rendezvous
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

To-Night
"Bound and Gagged"
Featuring
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Curtot
A Novel Serial of Intermingled Laughs, Thrills, and Suspense.
Episodes 5th & 6th.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the world in Pictures.

IT'S A HARD LIFE
Comic by Snub Pollard.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Sundays Matinees, at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.
Popular Prices
IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Imperial Cinema
Special Announcement
TO-NIGHT
Complete and Splendid Record of the great classic event
DERBY
1920
Don't miss it.

If you want to pass your evening in screen entertainment—entertainment in its most wholesome and appealing Form
SEE
The Goldwyn Special production
THE HELL CAT
Featuring
The best star in the screen Fermamenta
Geraldine Ferrar,
either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30 at
THE MAJESTIC
Next Week
Daring, Fast and Furious
Charles Hutchison
in the Pathes serial supreme
Great Gamble
every episode electrical with thrills and sensational deeds of daring

To-Night!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers,
Present the popular emotional star
LEAH BAIRD,
together with a cast of 2,000 persons in the Sensational Drama of the times.
"THE VOLCANO"
(7 parts—7,000 feet)
It's a wonderful bit of human psychology.
A Drama that brings home to you the real aspect of Modern BOLSHEVISM!
A Picture that Shows up the BOLSHEVIST BRUTE in his true colour!
The plot deals with the machinations of Alexis Minski, a radical chief, whose efforts at creating a revolt against capitalism and government in the United States are concentrated in a crowded part of the city, involving, it appears for a time, teachers and others of the intellectual class.
"The Volcano," contains every element of popular appeal. Its human touches, stirring suspense and smashing climaxes are the peak achievements of a master writer in describing conditions as they are in America.
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Four Shows Daily; 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 17TH.

"The Four Shadows"

A serial dealing with an innocent man's fight for right.

"The Four Shadows"

A serial story of a Fren Convict Island.

"The Four Shadows"

A thrilling Romance with no impossible situations.

"The Four Shadows"

Exciting Plot. Georgeous Scenery. Superb Photography. Fine acting.

"The Four Shadows"

A serial especially for Excelsior Patrons.

THE GLOBE.

BOMBAY'S NEWEST AND BEST PICTURE HOUSE.

To-Night! To-Night!

Pathe's Super-Drama.

"A LOVE CHEAT"

STARRING

Creighton Hale AND June Caprice

SNUB POLLARD

in

GIVING THE BRIDE AWAY.

Highclass Pathe Comedy in one part.

Pathe Gazette.

Daily Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

THE GLOBE,

Sandhurst Road, West.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
Managment: J. F. MADAN & Co.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ALL TRAMS TO BORI BUNDER STOP AT THE DOOR.

The Romance of a beautiful Girl's escape form a mistaken marriage.

"The Light Within"

POWERFUL WARNING AGAINST MARRIAGE FOR MONEY

featuring

Mme PETROVA

In the second of her famous Petrova Picture—The Dramatic Achievement in 6 reels.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

Around the London Theatres. Intimate pictures of the popular stars.

"PATHES GAZETTE"

Including the fastest race on record. 1920 DERBY

Showing the sensational Win of SPION KOP.

EMPIRE ORCHESTRA. The largest and finest Orchestra in India.

NEXT SATURDAY

The Fastest Heavy-weight contest for years

THE FIGHT FOR THE

Heavyweight Championship of England

Between

Beckets & Wells

The whole of the sensational fistic battle

From Start to Finish.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.

presents the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

The Management regret to announce that owing to the temporary indisposition of Mr. Reginald Wykeham, "THE ACQUITTAL" could not be staged yesterday therefore this play will be performed To-Day.

TO-DAY WED. July 14th at 9-30 p.m.	The Fine Mystery Drama "THE ACQUITTAL"
To-morrow THURS. July 15th at 9-30 p.m.	"BABY MINE"
FRIDAY 16th, SATUR. 17th at 9-30 p.m. AND SUNDAY 18th at 5-30 p.m.	FAREWELL PERFORMANCES Another brilliant and Clever Comedy "OUR WIVES"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

FINAL WEEK
FINAL WEEK
FINAL WEEK
of

"A FIGHT for MILLIONS"

featuring

William Duncan

14th and 15th Episodes

"THE DECOY"

and

"THE SEALED ENVELOPE"

Instantaneously you will be transported into a world of thrill—anticipation—swiftest action—plots—Romance.

Our Great Serial for Everybody

"The Scarlet Runner"

SPEED—ROMANCE
POWER—MYSTERY

Is the Keynote of this our 2nd serial.

EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY.

5th Episode.

"The Jacobean House"

NEXT WEEK!

The Sensational Romantic Drama

"A DASH
FOR A THRONE"

Featuring the beautiful

GUSTAVO SERENA

of "Quo Vadis" fame.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST THREE OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL.

The 6 reel photoplay

"LOVE'S PRISONER"

Whenever one of the city's best known sisters of mercy looked in a mirror; she saw there the cleverest pickpocket in New York.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re 1-8, Re 1, Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

NOTE—Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding to Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

Excelsior Cinema.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

WILLIAM RUSSELL

The Dashing and Dare-Devil Actor

in

"THE FRAME-UP."

A Story of a Racing Car Hero with a Taxi-cab Villain

PATHE PICTORIAL

Science, History and Interest.

"FLIRTS AND FAKERS"

A non-stop film of laughter.

MELLINS FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

(Mellin's Food, Ltd., Euston Branch), London.

B·S·A
COASTER HUB
A B.S.A. Coaster Hub is a certain and powerful brake conveniently placed. A slight backward pressure of the pedal checks your speed and gives complete control of the machine on the steepest hill. A B.S.A. Coaster Hub can be fitted to any bicycle.
Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars.
B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED,
Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited.
Birmingham, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 13th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 12th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 59	25 52	13·56	33·93
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 81	27 29	12·38	36·11
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 70	27 19	13·15	35·92
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 82	28 39	15·52	37·80

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Hunnie:—The steamer Hunnie, which arrived here from Birkenhead, weather experienced during the voyage, S.-W. monsoon strong and high sea.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.652	Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.5	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.882	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2	"
minimum do.	78.7	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	270 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.45 Inches.	
Total fall during month	17.96	"
Do. do. year	28.84	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m	ft. in.		July	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	14	m 10 14	26 4		14	m 5 20	15 3
Thur.	15	m 11 2	25 10			4 10a	18 11
Fri	16	m 11 49	25 4		15	m 5 11	14 7
		19 52a	27 7			5 9a	17 11
Sat.	17	m 11 45a	30 1		16	m 5 0	14 3
		m 0 29a	28 1			5 57a	17 6
Sun.	18	m 0 35	30 5		17	m 5 48	14 2
		1 11a	28 4			6 43a	16 0
Mon.	19	m 0 35	30 2		18	m 6 35	14 8
		1 24	28 2			7 27a	16 1
Tues.	20	m 1 24	28 2		19	m 7 20	15 6
		1 58a	29 6			8 9a	16 2
		p 9 17	27 3		20	m 2 24	16 1
		8 50a	26 2			3 21a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

July:	Sunset.	Sunrise.
14 (Wednesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
15 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
16 (Friday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
17 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
18 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
19 (Monday	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
20 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th, 10h. 55·0m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th, 1h. 58·0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd, 0h. 50·0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 6h. 29·2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.06in. of rain accompanied by a thunderstorm with hail, Ambala 0.75in. and Delhi 0.68in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east and north Punjab. Humidity is above normal and temperature is in large defect during the day and in slight or moderate defect at night in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Agra has had 0.28in., Mainpuri 1.75in., Jhansi 0.16in., Cawnpore 0.35in. and Allahabad 0.36in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in slight defect in the east of the division and in considerable defect in the west where night temperature is also below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.23 in. of rain, Jaipur 0.20in. and Mount Abu 0.54in. Skie are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is above normal in north Rajputana, but is below it at Jacobabad. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner; night temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.23in. of rain and Indore 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal except in the west of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern and eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1.23in., Sangor 1.13in. and Raipur 0.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north, but is in defect in the southwest. Day temperature is generally below normal in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Light rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.59in. and Ratnagiri 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.17in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the north of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and the east and north Punjab, and local in Rajputana, Central India West, Gujarat, the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the Madras coast. The falls have generally been lighter than yesterday, the heaviest being 1.75in. at Mainpuri. Day temperature is generally low in the area of rain, the deficiency being greatest in the east Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and of the United Provinces. Seas are moderate or rough on the west coast except at Cochin and Calicut.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue over nearly the same area and may extend in Rajputana and into the southwest Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th July 1920.

The monsoon has strengthened considerably in northern and central India and rainfall has been heavy in the west of the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the west of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Gujarat, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, west Rajputana, Mysore and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are.—Victoria Point, Akyab three inches; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy two; Cherrapunji three; Benares three-quarters; Bahraich one and a half; Mussoorie three; Meerut, Roorkee four; Dehra Dun seven; Chakrata, Simla two; Seoni three-quarters; Pachmarhi two; Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 13th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	100.6	86.7	51	0	..	—5.09
Muskat	101.1	87.9	42	0	..	—0.16
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.8	90.8	59	..	1.10	—0.16
Rawalpindi	107.3	87.5	67	..	2.16	+1.39
Lahore	113.2	90.5	55	..	0.82	—2.55
Hissar	106.8	81.4	58	0.09	0.52	—2.89
Ambala	103.0	74.8	93	0.75	6.59	+2.43
Delhi	95.8	78.4	98	0.09	0.45	+2.28
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.4	77.8	97	0.28	0.36	+2.32
Mainpuri	90.1	76.9	98	1.75	0.82	+0.97
Jhansi	90.6	72.6	88	..	0.09	—1.55
Cawnpore	91.0	80.9	91	0.01	0.36	—2.37
Allahabad	88.5	75.9	93	1.87	13.41	+4.50
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	115.9	86.4	41	..	1.80	+0.2
Karachi	89.6	83.2	82	..	0.01	—1.1
Ajmer	89.6	78.8	88	..	10.82	+5.0
Jaipur	84.8	76.4	92	0.62	13.36	+7.9
Kotah	91.4	78.8	77	..	9.85	+2.31
Mount Abu	70.4	65.9	91	0.54	17.19	+4.30
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR—						
Central India West—						
Surat	88.0	79.7	91	..	7.30	+3.33
Rajkot	87.1	82.8	91	..	7.54	+2.90
Dwarka	88.1	80.0	86	0.08	15.17	+8.94
Veraval	88.2	79.7	88	0.05	14.61	+6.15
Halkad	90.2	78.0	82	0.64	16.81	+9.52
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	77.1	89	0.85	15.14	+6.13
Surat	91.0	76.6	86	0.23	5.90	+2.16
Ahmedabad	87.0	78.0	84	0.18	7.04	+1.95
Deesa	84.9	74.8	90	..	11.88	+5.17
Neemuch	88.0	72.1	88	1.35	13.93	+5.72
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.7	74.1	89	1.45	32.5	—5.87
Sangor	80.2	73.4	97	2.06	15.84	+4.15
Hoshangabad	84.1	76.4	93	2.06	11.68	+0.98
Khandwa	82.9	72.0	94	1.38	12.49	+4.06
Akola	90.4	76.0	78	0.02	4.09	—4.49
Amraoti	87.8	74.4	86	0.34	4.98	—4.33
Nagpur	86.2	75.1	77	0.42	7.48	—5.73
Chanda	90.6	76.0	66	0.28	2.64	—5.87
Raipur	92.3	75.2	84	0.03	6.50	—5.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	78.4	85	0.59	24.92	—5.36
Ratnagiri	84.2	74.9	82	0.25	30.06	—13.47
Marmugoa	84.2	76.3	89	0.80	45.89	—7.34
Karwar	81.1	75.8	89	0.84	47.02	—7.31
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	73.4	86	0.20	2.53	—3.97
Ahmednagar	87.0	71.5	76	..	2.15	—4.81
Poona	86.0	70.9	88	0.10	9.00	+1.30
Sholapur	87.6	73.9	66	..	1.46	—4.75
Bijapur	84.6	71.7	79	..	4.69	+0.50
Belgaum	79.2	67.0	89	0.75	18.97	—0.18
Aurangabad	90.7	73.0	73	..	1.15	—6.68
Nizamabad (Indr.)	91.9	75.4	72	..	11.59	+2.82
Hyderabad	87.8	73.7	77	..	8.03	+1.36
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.1	78.7	95	1.35	68.32	+14.88
Calicut	79.9	73.9	98	1.97	77.20	+20.15
Cochin	82.7	75.4	82	0.21	61.08	+22.19
Colombo	83.9	76.0	88	0.11	58.54	+5.86
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	81.3	63	..	4.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	99.2	76.5	45	..	0.70	—1.84
Madras	99.6	80.3	38	..	0.00	—0.06
Bangalore	103.1	81.4	60	..	0.08	—2.52
Coimbatore	95.8	66.7	21	0.00	0.03	—1.03
Kodaikanal	76.0	61.1	76	..	3.28	0
Palamcottah	99.0	78.6	59	..	0.53	—1.95
Nedgulam	89.1	79.2	68	..	0.76	—4.27

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard barometer ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the sea at 0-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th July 1920 was 29.855 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.02 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 038 inch. For converting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the sea in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.

THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
Clare Road Bakery,
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Marriers!

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for your Wedding.

B. D. Gupta, B.A.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Phone. 3242.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 8th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	300
" " Sales of East Indians	
" Imports	
Am. American Spot	26.87
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	62.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) July	30.75
Oct.	33.00
Jan.	30.87
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	37.04
Oct.	32.64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 8th.

Months.	To-days price.
July	23.85
Aug.	23.47
Sept.	22.72
Oct.	22.28
Nov.	21.66
Dec.	21.14
Jan.	20.79
Feb.	20.51
March	20.23
April	19.99
May	19.76
June	19.56

Tone:—Barely Steady.

Liverpool, July 12th.

Months	To-day's prices
July	24.03
Oct.	22.42
Jan.	20.92
Mar.	20.38

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good	9.00
" " Fully Good	9.75
" " Fine	10.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.00
" " " Fully Good	16.00
" " " Fine	16.60
" Broach Good M.G.	18.85
" " " "	19.35
" " " "	19.85
" Scinde Good	8.85
" " Fully Good	9.57
" " Fine	10.07

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 10th

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,936,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	178,000
East Indian "	243,000
American "	3,253,000
Other "	246,000
Total Sales	15,000
East Indian Sales	900
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	78,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Export	
" " Import	600
" " Speculation	700
American Afloat	69,000
East Indian "	23,000
Total Afloat	118,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	30.00—.67
" " Oct.	32.84—.43
" " Jan.	30.06—.52
Tone.—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50—.50
" Orleans	30.50 No change.
Futures at New Orleans July	30.00—.50
" Oct.	32.32—.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 5/8
Demand Bills	3.94.00
Silver Commercial Bars	
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	94

New York, July 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	30.80—.10
" Oct.	32.62—.71
" Jan.	30.30—.38
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50 No change.
" Orleans	30.00—.50
Futures at New Orleans July	30.65+.5
" Oct.	32.30—.4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 1/4
Demand Bills	3.96.75
Silver Commercial Bars	
United States Mined Refined	99½
Do Do Foreign	91½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	24,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	23,000
Week's Exports to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	873,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	904,000

New York, July 12th.

Futures at New York July	29.65
" " Oct.	31.36
" " Jan.	30.08

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 10th.

Bonds 2½	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	51 1/2
" 3 months hence	51 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady small market.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 7 per cent
since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/1
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 Days market loans	5 1/2
Consols 2½ %	47 1/8
Bonus Paper 3½%	52 1/2
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans	58
Government Securities 3 %	48
Bar. On London at Paris Francs	46.66

WAR LOANS.

London, July 10th.

Soundings Loan 4%	£78 1/4
Victory Loan 4%	£78 3/4
5% New	£86

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 10th.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	2,750,000

SEEDS:

Rapeseed Yellow Guzrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£28
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£37
Tone of Linseed:—Firm held for higher prices at more money. Little doing.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) July-Aug. Nearest	£32½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	12
Rape Rapeseed—July-Aug. Hull Sellers	£31

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80
Copper Bunsters	£103
Yellow Metals	18

Hard Spelter
Corrugated Sheets 57 / 58½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers 86
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers 81/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers 82

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. 2/0
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Paid 1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

uly 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 443 for Fully Good Broach July-Augt. and gradually improved to Rs. 445. The price then declined to Rs. 443½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 442. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 441, declined to Rs. 439, and closed at Rs. 439½.

The ready market continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	439½
Fully Good Bengal	July	201
Fully Good Bengal	September	215
Fine Oomras	July	271
Fine Oomras	September	281
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	465

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 13TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	263
" " "	September	215
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	442
Fine M.G. Omras	July	275
" " "	September	281

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal		240	220	195	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab		240	220	195	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	313	278	248		"
M.G. Central P No. 1	381	354	321		"
M.G. Central P No. 2	354	318	283		"
M.G. Broach		496	476	461	"
M.G. Soutnera					"
M.G. Dhollera					"
M.G.I Amemar P.					"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily quotations Rates.

Bombay, July 13th 1920. 5-30 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	8 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	57 0 0	8 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
" " Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 12 0
" " Thin	15 12 0	16 4 0
Teaseed. White 85-15	90 0 0	18 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	77 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	14 4 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	84 0 0	17 0 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	0 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 4 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed Sept.	16 15 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept	9 2 9	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/9
Bank Demand	1/9 3/4
Acceptance 2m/s	1/11
Fcs. Demand	385
American Dollars	283
Hongkong	215
Shanghai	309
Japan	155
Singap	126

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 13th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 16	1 1 0
Sapurji	No. 10s	1 0 0
Curimbhai	No. 12s	1 3 0
Sapurji	No. 6s	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40s	3 0 0
Do.	No. 42s	2 15 0
Do.	No. 50	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

July, 13th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	92 0 0
Do.	1½	92 0 0
Do.	1½	92 0 0
Do.	2	92 0 0

COPPER.

	per Mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	86 0 0
Do.	1	87 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	1½	90 0 0
Do.	2	90 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		85 0 0
Panch teka joint		86 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		87 0 0
Brass-Barrs		30 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 13.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21/12.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 99.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/9 3/4.
D. D. on London, 1/9-7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 1/11.
D. D. on Paris, Frac. 390.
Credit 3 Msd/s, Frac. 405
T. T. Japan, Yen. 145.
60 D/ct. Japan, Yen. 135.
American Cross Rate, Dols. 2.94 3/4.
Paris, Cross Rate, Frac. 46.85.
London Silver Spot D. 53-1/8
London Forward D. 52.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 66.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long-dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 13.

The tone of the market remains firm. Little fluctuations have been evidenced. Sodium has materially gone down. Zinc Chloride has slightly increased demand owing to approach of monsoon. The Quotations are as follows:—

Famia K. Rs. 14/15.
Sage, Rs. 12/12.
Maize Starch, Rs. 24/26.
Rice Starch, Rs. 25/30.
China clay, Rs. 100/15 (ton).
Sodium Sul. Rs. 60/75.
Zinc Chl. Rs. 30/40.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5.
Turkey-red-oil (50 per cent). Rs. 29/30.

MILL-STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 13.

There has been an abnormal demand for Heads, as reported in our previous Columns. The prices too have appreciably gone up. Various lots charged hands at Rs. 2-4-0 to 2-8-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds are expected to meet with fair demand and better prices in a short period.

COLOUR-MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

July 13.

The Quotations for the important dyes have remained as follows:—

Congo-red, Rs. 4 to 4/8 per lb.
Magenta Cry, Rs. 25/30 per lb.
Magenta (Eng., Rs. 16/20.
Auramine, Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Benzo Per, Rafi 6 to 7 per lb.
M. Violet, Rs. 10 per lb.
S. Black (8 per cent) Rs. 1 to 1 1/2. per lb.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

The following statement gives the distribution by districts of the total amount of applications for Ten Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds received in the Bombay Presidency upto 10th July 1920:—

Bombay 2,52,67,800; Baroda 3,05,900; Ahmedabad 2,08,000; Hyderabad (Sind) 1,81,500; Karachi 85,000; Sholapur 58,900; Surat 49,600; Poona 47,000; Rajkot 38,600; Satara 37,000; Kanara 18,200; Broach 9,900; Jalgaon 5,000; Belgaum 4,400; Naeik 1,700; Bijapur 1,600; Sadra 1,000; Dhulia 800; Kaira 300; Ratnagiri 200. Total 2,63,22,400.

MANDALI.

The following 46 scholarships have been awarded by the Committee of Management of the S. V. S. Mandali for the year 1920-21 to poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community:—

College Education.—11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 181 per month. (including two to students studying in England).

Technical Education.—4 scholarships of the value of Rs. 42/8 per month.

Secondary Education.—21 scholarships of the value of Rs. 151/3 per month.

Primary Education.—2 Scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per month.

Female Education.—8 Scholarships of the value of Rs. 98/8 per month.

Total.—46 scholarships of the vaule of Rs. 485/3 per month.

Besides this, 17 students are to be given books and clothes and all the students their University Examination Fees.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

TWO DRIVERS FINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

Recently Sergeant Harries, of the Bandra Police, charged two Mahomedan motor drivers namely Shaik Mahomed Hussain of Arab Gully, Grant Road (Motor No. 6614) and Adnand Fatehally of Nazir Baug, Ville Parle, before Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, with rash and negligent driving on the Hill Road. One was fined Rs. 50 and the other (Rs. 15.

TRAM CONDUCTOR'S BREACH OF TRUST.

ONE DAY AND RS THIRTY FOR TWO ANNAS

At the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Khandalawalla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Banwari Bacha Chowbe, a tram conductor, No. 412, stood charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant tin respect of two annas.

The facts of the case were that on the 28th of May, last, at about 4 p.m. the accused was in charge of the tram car No. A44, which was proceeding from Null Bazar to ardeo. At a stopping station at Falkland Road, Tramway Inspector No. 1, found two women alighting from the car and when he asked them to produce their tickets, they said that they had boarded the car at Golpitha where they paid the fare to the accused who instead of issuing tickets went away to the other side of the car. The Inspector then asked an explanation from the accused who pulled out two tickets from his box and handed them over to the Inspector. The matter was reported to the Traffic Superintendent who after rsome further enquiries ordered the prosecution to be launched.

The accused admitted having received the fare from the two women but said that as the car just then halted at a stopping station where some men were trying to enter the car by the exit he had to run up to the other corner of the car. When the car again started he was about to issue the tickets to the women when the Inspector came and intervened.

The magistrate however, convicted thet accused on the evidence and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Fekoo Ramcharan, a Purdeshi aged 20, working in the Indian Lumber Saw Mills at Reay Road. The deceased who was working on the East side of the Mill on Monday afternoon was suddenly seen lying on his back with his arm on an electric wire, which ran from a post to the ground. Another workman, Bhikha, put his hands on the wire which was burnt and he too fell on one side. The deceased's arm was removed with a stick by another man. He was unable to speak, and so also Bhikha. The deceased died on his way to the hospital. Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, found slight burns on left fore arm and wrist of the deceased; there were blisters on the palms. Rigor motis was strongly marked, the arms being strongly flexed. In his opinion death was due to electric shock.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

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RANE LIMITED, Proprietors of Empire Automobiles.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.

S. S. Hunnie, Stephen, Birkenhead.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:

S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:

Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.

S. S. Hunnie:—The steamer Hunnie, 3,314 tons, Captain J. B. Stephen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and 11 saloon passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 12th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmed	P Gulf	N F	H Hasan & Co
B Indus Maru	Kobe	12-7	O S Kaisha
C & E Eastern Cross	Calcutta	N F	J F & Co
D & E Clan Macintyre		N F	J F & Co
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Syria	London	31-7	M M & Co
P Salerno	Antwerp	25-7	T M & Co
Q Nagpur	Cochin	N F	A I & C N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	Marmagoa	14-7	K N & Co
Irawadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Indravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 S S Barpeta	Busrah	17-7	M M & Co
3 Barala	Busrah	15-7	M M & Co
5 Akbar	Jeddah	17-7	T M & Co
5 Bandra	N F	22-7	M M & Co
7 Bahrein	N F	14-7	T M & Co
8 Bombay Maru	Kobe	18-7	N Y Kaisha
10/11 Kentucky	Calcutta	N F	Graham & Co
15 Iran	P Gulf	17-7	H S Shustary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Schledejk	Colombo	10-7	E D Sassoon & Co
2 Chakdina	N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Vita	Southartan	15-7	M M & Co
5 Nirvan	London	14-7	M M & Co
6 Dunera	Ghina	15-7	M M & Co
8 Sicilia	Balcutta	13-7	M M & Co
10 Brandenburg	Vladivelstc	N F	W & A G & Co
11 Baron Ardrosen	Calcutta	N F	W & A G & Co
12 Chupra	N F	N F	M M & Co
13 Clan Robertson	N F	N F	J F & Co
14 Morea	London	24-7	M M & Co
15 Coveryanna	Busrah	15-7	M M & Co
16 Hokandy	Suez	N F	W & A G & Co
17 Sandukan	N F	N F	D K I M

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

16 Zayoni	Red sea Ports	N F	H S Shustary & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Emli	N F	2-8	C E B P T & Co
Bahaduri	N F	N F	K N & Co

EXPORTS

July 13.

S. S. Scindia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Jorleif Ahlsand Ltd.; 25 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 4,800 cwt. linseed, Sandy & Co.; 230 bales hemp, D. B. Khan & Co.

S. S. Scindia for Barcelona:—650 bales cotton, Volcart Bros.

S. S. Scindia for Glasgow:—18 cwt. condiment, P. Manekjee Poonjaajee & Co.; 145 cwt. coir yarn, Dhamji Haridas & Co.

S. S. Salerno for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton Mitsui Bussen Kaisha; 200 cwt. myrabolums, P. Mathoorsdas & Co.

S. S. Salerno for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussen Kaisha; 1,325 bales cotton, Bombay Company Ltd.; 3,511 cwt. sugar, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Nirvana for Antwerp:—2,000 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 330 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussen Kaisha.

S. S. Indus Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Dunera for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 984 cwt. rosin, Cox's Shipping Co., Ltd.

S. S. Bombay Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS

July 13.

S. S. Eastern Cross from Liverpool, Agents, James Finley & Co.:—254 bales, 501 cases cottons, 19 bales, 32 cases wool and cottons, 248 bales, 60 cases cotton yarn, 28 bales, 35 cases woollens, 218 casks tiles, 1,950 boxes soap, 202 boxes glass window, 26 cases tobacco 28 cases cigarettes, 244 bales writing paper, 15 drums carbolic acid, 760 casks, 436 cases, whisky, 225 cases ginger wine, 200 h. hds. beer, 10 bales, 2 cases bleached.

S. S. Iron from Persian Gulf, Agents, The Persian Gulf S. N. Co., Ltd.:—605 bales cottons, 974 bags tobacco, 133 bales carpets, 46 gothas sheep skins, 15 cases guts, 11 cases gum, 28 bales reeds, 122 bags raisins, 100 bags almonds.

S. S. Barpeta from Basrah, Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.:—11 bales tobacco, 1,148 bales cotton p. goods, 61 cases whisky, 107 bales wool pickings, 186 bales wool rani, 270 bales carpets, 20 bags golls

At the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council on the 12th instant the Burma University Bill was introduced by Mr. Mark Hunter and referred to a select committee.

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Before you buy your Motor Lorry

Why not call on us and let us show you a WICHITA TRUCK. We will not press you to buy against your wish but we are certain that after you have seen

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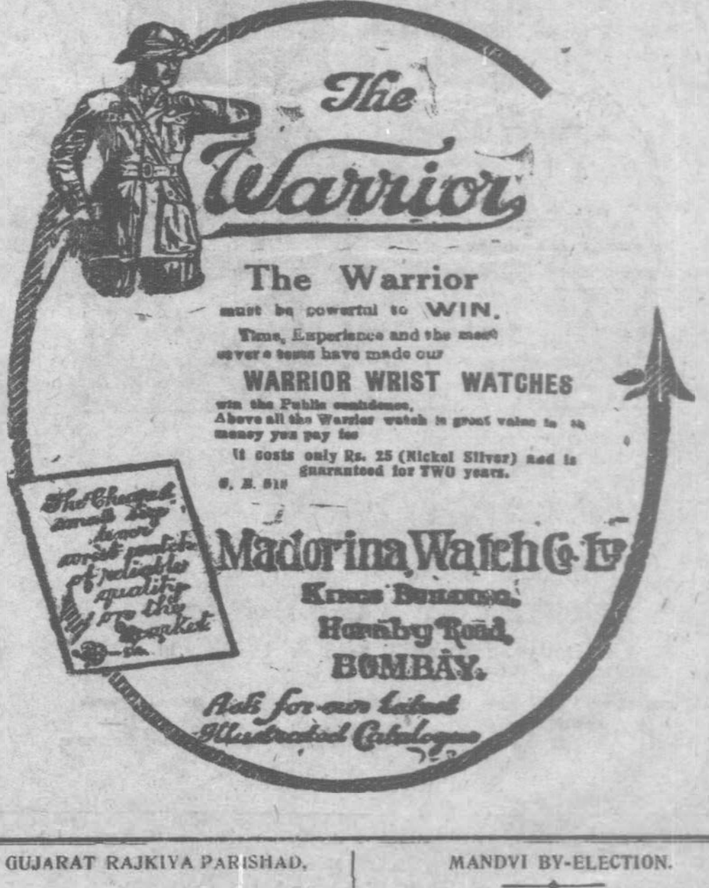

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GUJARAT RAJKIYA PARISHAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The permanent committee of the Gujarat Rajkeya Parished has decided to advise people not to participate in coming elections in view of the grave political situation that has arisen in the country on account of the failure of the British Parliament to make out justice to India in case of the Punjab and the cruel justice done to the Moslems of India in the question of the Khilafat by the responsible statesman of the Empire by breaking their pledges given during the war. The decision of the committee, I think, will be welcomed by the whole of Gujerat. But to echo the voice of Gujerat in a proper and constitutional way it is necessary that either a special session of the Gujerat Rajkeya Parished be called or this year's Parishad which is to be held at Ahmedabad in October or November should be held there earlier, before the Congress meets, i.e. in the end of August. The Gujerat Rajkeya Parishad will thus be able to strengthen the hands of those who propose to bring the motion for non-participation in elections in the Congress in view of the critical political situation in the country. I invite the attention of the leaders of Gujerat to this suggestion and appeal to them to carry it out, if they find it feasible.—Yours, etc.

F. M. K.

Preliminary forecast for jute crop for the four remaining districts of Murshidabad, Howrah, Chittageng and Malda published on Monday show the estimated area under cultivation is 39,533 acres this year against 57,446 acres last year showing thus a decrease this year of 1793 acres.

MANDVI BY-ELECTION.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, is standing as a candidate for the Mandevi (B) Ward for the Municipal Corporation Election in place of Mr. Velji Lakhamsey resigned.

Mr. Nilkanth Vishau Kolhatkar, Principal, General Education Institute, Dadar is a candidate at the ensuing Council Election on behalf of Nothers Bombay.

MUTTRA DIST. CONFERENCE.

MUTTRA, July 12.

It has been decided to hold the District Political Conference at Muttra on the 24th and the 25th July. A Reception Committee has been formed; the political leaders are being invited. They should try their best to attend. Although the Dharamshalas will be closed as a protest against the lodging house bye-laws, special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of visitors attending the Conference. They will have the advantage of witnessing the big Muttra Srawan Jhulan Festival.

INTER-COMMUNAL DISPUTE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Madras Government to settle inter-communal disputes between Hindus and Mohamedans was held this morning at the Secretariat.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

French National Day, Sally Francaise, 6-15 p.m.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Extraordinary General Meeting, Sir D. M. Petit Exchange Hall, 1-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Kathiawar via. Dhanuskodi and Colombo closes at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Second Annual General Meeting, Central Co-operative Institute, Sirdar Mansions Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

H. G. JAIN BOARDING.

A meeting of H. G. Jain Boarding students was held on the 11th instant to celebrate the Anniversary Day of Sheth Manikchand Hirachand, J.P., the founder of this institute.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music at Bombay Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

YOUNG THEIST'S UNION.

Mr. Anandrao V. Shrikhande will read a paper on "India's Beggers" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mukhashala of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

PAREL PARLIAMENT.

"The Parliament will meets on Sunday, the 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay. The subject for discussion is "Who are the real representatives of labour?"

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A Public Lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. G. Rawlley, D.Sc., on "Foreign Trade of India" under the auspices of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association on Saturday, the 17th instant at 5-30 p.m. in Sydenham College Hall, when Sir D. E. Wacha, Kt., will preside.

CLOTH MARKET MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the workers in the Cloth market will be held to-morrow in the Morarji Gokaldas Hall to discuss the question of Mehta Sukhdi. Mr. V. V. Jerajani will preside.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Narsidas Jekisondas Shroff has enlisted himself as a life-member of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, by paying Rs. 200.

Under the auspices of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, a lecture on "Sanitation" and "How to Avoid Diseases" will be delivered with the aid of Magic Lantern pictures by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla at 6-30 p.m. to-day in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality for the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock Tuesday last figured 120; 149 being that in the corresponding day last year and 155 on the corresponding day of 1918. Cholera registered 8 attacks and 3 deaths; small pox 1 attack and influenza 2 attacks and 1 death.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the week ending 10th July viz., 658 was 26 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.93. These figures compare favourably with (1) those for the corresponding week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,083 and the death-rate 57.49; and (2) those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) when the mortality was 775 and the death-rate 41.14.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 9 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 255 against 8 and 278 respectively in the preceding week. Of the total mortality, 227 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Thirty deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera registered 29 attacks (including 20 among the Mussalman pilgrims to the Haj and 9 deaths. Small-pox registered 6 attacks but no death. Plague declined to 5 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 309 against 353 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 386 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (7915-1919.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 13.

There was quite a large attendance at to-days Gymkhana races. Nine book-makers were catering for punters, who did good business. With the exception of Basara Plate all events were won by favourites. In the Basara Plate, Kalicharan's Arab Monaco which was favoured at threes won, after a close race with Mr. Draper's Le Grand, which was declared favourite. In July Plate, Narayanaswami who rode Sir Rupert had a fall by sliding of the saddle. Fortunately it twas not attended with any injuries. The following are details:—

BAGDAD PLATE. (Div. A).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. B. P. Krishna Urs' ARAB KNIGHT 8-12, Guiam Mahomed 1
Mr. A. S. Sait's SILVER KING 7-0, Melang 2
Mr. J. Cromwell's REUTER 8-4, White ... 3
Also ran:—Mechanic 9-7, Mohsel 8-0.
Betting: 3 to 2 against Arab Knigth and Mechanic, 3 to 1 against Mohsel, 6 to 1 against Reuter and Silver King.
The race:—Leading from the start, Arab Knight won by 2½ lengths, five lengths, between the second and the third.
Time.—1min. 6 1/5secs.

JULY PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

M. Goculdas' DIALECT 8/0, Mr. Tymons 1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's WARRIOR QUEEN 7-7 White 2
Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE 7-0, Melang 3
Also ran: Sir Rupert 8-0, Moas Pride 7-3.
Betting: Evens on Dialect, 5 to 4 against Warrior Queen, 3 to 1 against Partial Eclipse, 6 to 1 on Moas Pride, 10 to 1 on Sir Rupert.
The race:—Dialect led from the start, closely followed by Partial Eclipse, and near the post Warrior Queen came in and secured the second place and won by 1½ lenghs, 1/2 a lentgh between the second and the third.
Time.—1min. 6 1/2secs.

PONY PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajah Sahib of Patiala's HELEN'S BAY 8-1, Wazir 1
Nawabzada S. M. Meerza's HYPATIA 9/0, White 2
Lt.-Col. B. Chamraj Urs' LUTFIA 8-4, Ranga Rao 3
Also ran: Hyptia 9/0, Q. L. 8/12, Nellie 8/0, St. Pol 7/5, Corundum 7/2, Turkish Flag 8/0.
Betting: 5 to 4 on Helen's Bay, 2 to 1 against Hyptia, 3 to 1 on Lutftia, 6 to 1 Nellie and Corundum, 8 to 1 on Q. L., 10 to 1 on Turkish Flag and St. Twist.
The race:—Won by three lengths, two lengths between the second and hird.
Time.—1min. 7 1-5secs.

KUNIGAL PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt. Thyagarajas' GOOD LUCK, 7-5, Ranga Rao 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's MUNRO 9-2, Mahomed Sheriff 2
Mr. Rangaswamy's N. C. O. 8-7, Gulam Mahomed 3
Also ran: Artist's Model 7/10, Victrix 7/10.
Berting: 5 to 2 on Good Luck, 3 to 1 against Monro and N. C. O. 4 to 1 on Victrix, 6 to 1 on Artist's Model.
The race:—Only three horses came in Good Luck, winning easily by four lengths, eight lengths separating the second and the third.
Time.—1 min. 25 2/5 secs.

BASARA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Kalichaarn's MONACO 8-4, Wazir ... 1
Mr. F. H. Draper's LE GRAND 9-0, Mr. ynons 2
Mr. Mohsen Sheriff's SALIM PASHA 8-6 Ahmed Ali 3
Also ran: Little Grey 8-3, Dinner Jacket 7-7.
Betting: 6 to 4 on Le Grand, 3 to 1 against Monaco, 4 to 1 on Salim Pasha and Little Grey, and 8 to 1 on Dinner Jacket.
The race:—Monaco, leading from the tart was closely followed by Le Grand, and an exciting race ensued near the post, Monaco winning by a head, one and a half lengths separated the second and the third.
Time.—1 min. 12 4/5secs.

PARK PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. J. Dass' WHEATEN 9-0, White 1
Mr. A. S. Dala's SHARPNEL 8/5, Mr. Waterhouse 2
Col. J Desaraj Urs' DERMAN, 8/9, Narayanaswmi 3
Betting:—5 to 2 on Wheaten, 3 to 1 against Derman, 6 to 1 on Sharpnel.
The race: Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between the second and third.
Time: not taken.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The market opened quiet this morning, and remained practically in the same state the whole day. There was a fair inquiry for coal shares, but sellers were not inclined to give way. Jute shares in less demand, with prices ruling in buyers' favour. There was a smaller turnover in the miscellaneous section, with prices steady and without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15/4; Fularibad 12/8; Kosoonda 32; Neetooria 12'12; New Kessurgar 34-8; North Laikdih 9/12; Raneegunge 63/8; small lot. Alliance prefs 96; Auckland 428/8 small lot; Belvedere 640 small lot.

Jute:—Century 12/6; Clive 324 small lot; Empire 91/8; Gourepore 1262 small lot; Howrah 49/2 small lot; Hukumchand 0/8/0 discount; Kamarhatty 10/7; Kanknarrah 844/6 small lot; Kelvin 1,255 small lot; Kinnison 1265 small lot; Northbrook 91; Orient 227; Reliance 49/12; Lansdowne 488.

Miscellaneous:—Albion Tannery 4; Arrah Sasaram Railway 52 small lot; Alliance Bank prefs 93; Bank of Bengal 1,695 small lot, Bengal Paper 149/8; Bowreah Cotton 1,557; Cotton 1,557; British India Corporation (ord) 14/4 and (deferred) 23/8; Burmah Finance and Mining 11/8; Calcutta Industrial Bank 11/8 small lot; Central Provinces Cement 11/10; Dunbar Cotton 715 and prefs 240; Fort William Jute (debentures) 84; Hooghly Flour 47/4; Indian Iron and Steel 4/8 prem, Karnani 11/9; Kesoram Cotton 19; Kumardhubi Engineer 32/4; Mackenzie and Co 11/12; Madans Theatre 15; New Ring Cotton 1357; Savan Sugar 15/8; Oriental Navigation 2 discount; Pioneer Sugar 20/14; Sara Seorajgunge Railway 71 small lot; Titaghur Paper 534; Hume Pipe 16/2. Bird's Engineering 320.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/2 small lots at Rs. 59/6. War Bonds (short loans) 1922—23 at 98/8; 1925 at 99/. and 1928 at 99/14 per cent.

THE LATE LORD FISHER.

AS FIRST SEA-LORD IN THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

LATE LORD FISHER.

ENGLISH PRESS TRIBUTE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 13.

Commenting on the death of Lord Fisher the "Daily Telegraph" says he created the instrument which, in association with other agencies, brought Germany's world ambitions to dust.

"The Daily Mail":—Lord Fisher was never afraid of risks. He took the responsibility before which others quailed of sending the battle-cruisers to destroy Yon Spee, though he thereby reduced the strength of the battle-cruisers below the German strength.

"The Daily Mail" publishes a pathetic letter dictated by Lord Fisher during his last illness, in which he complains of being forgotten.

"The Daily Express":—Jacky Fisher made many enemies, but in death no voice will be raised in the Empire to belittle his forceful career.

"The Daily Chronicle":—The spirit of scientific daring which, galvanised the Navy into a new life was the essence of its victory.

"The Times":—Lord Fisher's chief glory was that mainly owing to his reforms we played part we did during the war.

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

Messages of condolence are pouring in from all parts of the Empire. The King, Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, Lord French and other military and naval personages have telegraphed sincere expressions of sympathy.

A public funeral will be held at the Westminster Abbey at noon on Tuesday, after which the body will be cremated at Golder's Green and ashes conveyed to Kilverstone for interment.

A RETREAT AND ITS EXPLANATION.

THE NIZAM AND HIS FIRMAN.

PLENTIFUL ABUSE AND LITTLE REVELATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

In the course of a communication to the Press, Mr. Tilawat Jung, Member of the Nizam's Executive Council, after referring to the latest *firman* of the Nizam regarding the title of Muhi-ul-mil-at-waddin admits that no one doubts that every Mohamedan grieves over the break up of Turkey, and keenly feels the severity of the peace terms offered to it. After detailing the services of the Nizam to Islam he points out that over the Khilafat question itself the reigning Nizam at the earliest stages, when firebrands had not come upon the scene and given the movement a dangerous turn of opposition to British rule in India, threw the whole weight of his high position as the sovereign of the Deccan into the scale by pressing upon the Viceroy the all-importance of respecting Mahomedan sentiment and observing the plighted pledges. He then refers to the freedom for holding Khilafat meetings in the Nizam's Dominions as long as the creed of Jehad and Non-cooperation against British rule was not preached. "Press and press hard by all means for the revision of the Turkish Peace terms, strengthen the hands of Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy for all that they have done to obtain a generous treatmen of the Turks but why bring untold and unheard of calamities on British India by embarking on a political campaign that will throw the Mahomedans of India in a welter of ruin? In a crisis like this the reins of the community should have been in hands like those of the great Sir Syed Ahmad whose dictum on the polemical question of Khilafat-Mussalman, if read to-day, might yet save Muslims from the perils into which Mr. Gandhi and his henchmen, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Maulana Abdul Bari are leading them."

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning at the Senate Hall, the Governor presiding. Lady Willingdon was present. After interpellations Dewan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopalachariar presented the Select Committee's report on the Madras Town Planning Bill and moved that the report and bill be taken into consideratioin. The Council is proceeding.

SPA CONFERENCE.

STINNES' TRUCULENCE.

FEHRENBACH AND SIMONS APOLOGISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. Midnight, July 13.

Spa.—This morning's sitting of the Conference was stormy owing to the truculent attitude of Von. Stinnes. Von Stinnes declared that he was speaking, not as a matter of courtesy, but of right. He threatened that if the Allies' demands were not moderated, the miners would probably refuse to work at the task of supplying coal to the Allies. German coal-owners had, therefore, decided that they were unable to carry out the Allies' decision. Herr Hue endeavoured to counter-act the unfavourable impression caused by Von Stinnes' inconsidered. He promised that German miners would do their utmost to carry out the Allies' demands.

AN APOLOGY.

M. Millerand emphasised that the Allies intended to treat Germany loyally and liberally. There was no thought of chastisement. The Allies were determined to help Germany provided she executed the provisions of the Treaty. After the sitting, Herr Fehrenbach and Herr Simons conveyed to the President for Von Stinnes' conduct.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MAP OF CALCUTTA;

MR. HOLME'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Mr. Holme, Chief Surveyor to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, has put forward a suggestion to the Board that if provided with a series of aerial photographs he could produce a photographic map of Calcutta which, with the assistance of the Survey of India Office, could be reduced or enlarged to any scale by photo litho process. Such a map would be of special value to the Trust in that it would show at a glance the nature of the land, wheter densely or sparsely built over, and whether water-logged or not, and it would be of much assistance for the selection of sites for open spaces, development schemes, reclamation schemes, excavated areas, etc. The above suggestion was considered by a recent meeting of the Improvement Trust which decided that an [illegible] should be called for and that the opinion should be consulted as to their willingness to join in the undertaking.

COMPANY BOOM IN ENGLAND.

1919 RECORD SURPASSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

During the first six months of 1920, 6,415 new companies were registered with a capital of £448,738,000, surpassing the record reached in the second half of 1919, when registrations numbered 5,414 with a capital of £252,784,000. The new textile companies number 653 with a capital of 116 millions.

SEVEN FRESH BATTALIONS FOR IRELAND.

GUARDING AGAINST POSSIBLE DISTURBANCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

The "Daily Mail" says that in view of possible disturbances in Ulster on the 12th instant seven fresh battalions have been despatched to Ireland and five more are in readiness. Permission has been granted to the Belfast Orangemen to hold a demonstration three miles from the city.

WANTED JUSTICE FOR EGYPT

APPEAL TO BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION

The following advertisement appears in the "Manchester Guardian" as regards the Egyptian question.—

The Milner Commission stole secretly into Cairo.

The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the populace from ascertaining that the Mission had come.

"Secretary surrounded the arrival yesterday of the British Mission headed by Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies," said news despatches. "The party was driven to an hotel before the population was aware of is presence. Detachments of troops were about the station in the rain, but they are such familiar sights in Cairo that the natives did not suspect the reason for their presence."

What could better illustrate the unjust character of this Mission than the fact that Lord Milner had to steal into Cairo?

Justice does not fear daylight.

And the arrival of the Mission savoured strongly of the ridiculous. The proclaimed "benefactor" revealed the true nature of the Mission when he shrank from contact with the people to whom he was begring "gifts." Moreover, proud British prestige suffered a distinct shock when a Minister—an exalted envoy—scurried secretly to the haven of an hotel.

The jingo press has been prating for months of the benefits which would accrue to Egypt as a result of the magnanimous labours of the Milner Commission. Every effort was made to lull British and world opinion in the belief that the Land of the Nile was to be granted the most extraordinary concessions in the way of self-government.

But why do the Imperialists presume the authority to grant Egypt "concessions"?

Through the British Embassy at Washington in September the British Government declared that they "have carefully avoided destroying Egyptian sovereignty."

Britain is an intruder in Egypt—is self-confessed an intruder.

If Britain's occupation of Egypt had in any sense been legitimate, the British Government would not have laboured so diligently to make the world believe that the occupation was merely temporary. The British Government would not have pledged on more than sixty occasions that Egypt would not be annexed or taken under a Protectorate.

The Milner Commission was in Egypt solely for the purpose of working out the details of the veiled annexation of the country to the British Empire.

The mask is more transparent than ever.

But the effort to absorb Egypt is futile.

Egypt is as firm as her great pyramids in he determination to have nothing less than absolute, complete independence.

PURE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"Young India" writes:—

All the readers of "Young India" may not know that Ahmedabad came under a heavy fine for the misdeeds of the April of last year. The fine was collected from the residents of Ahmedabad but some were exempted at the discretion of the Collector. Among those who were called upon to pay the fines were income-tax payers. They had to pay a third of the tax paid by them. Mr. V. J. Patel, a noted barrister, and Dr. Kanuga, a leading medical practitioner, were among those who were able to [illegible] ties to quell the disturbances. No d[illegible] ed to still the mob fury had [illegible] k to their own persons. But even [illegible] ould not exempt them. It the [illegible] g for them to use dis- wa[illegible] al cases. It was equal- c[illegible] two gentlemen to pay [illegible] were not to blame at [illegible] to embarrass the au- [illegible] were anxious to pro- [illegible] They carried on no [illegible] otified their inability [illegible] e circumstances set [illegible] an attachment was [illegible] very busy practi- [illegible] ays full. The [illegible] ttached his cash [illegible] money to dis- [illegible] on. A lawyer's [illegible] on those lines. [illegible] pox. A sof of his sitting-room was therefore attached and advertised for sale and duly sold. Both these Satyagrahis thus completely saved their consciences.

Wiseacres may laugh at the folly of allowing writs of attachment and paying for the collection of fines. Multiply such instances and imagine the consequence to the authorities of executing thousands of writs. Writs are possible when they are confined to a few recalcitrants. They are troublesome when they have to be executed against many high-souled persons who have done no wrong and who refuse payment to vindicate a principle. They may not attract much notice when isolated individuals resort to this method of protest. But clean examples have a curious method of multiplying themselves. They bear publicity and the sufferers instead of incurring odium receive congratulations. Men like Thoreau brought about the abolition of slavery by their personal examples. Says Thoreau. "I know this well, that if one thousand,—if ten honest men only—aye, if one honest man, in this state of Massachusettes ceasing to hold slaves were actually to withdraw from this co-partnership and be locked up in the country gaol therefore it would be the abolition of slavery in America. For it matters not how small the beginning may seem to be, what is once well done is done for ever." Again he says "I have contemplated the imprisonment of the offender rather than seizure of his goods—though both will serve the same purpose, because they who assert the purest right and consequently are most dangerous to a corrupt State, commonly have not spent much time in accumulating property." We therefore congratulate Mr. Patel and Dr. Kanuga on the excellent example set by them in an excellent spirit and in an excellent cause.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

TUANCHIJUI DEMANDS PUNISHMENT OF WUPEIFU.

COMPROMISE REJECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 13.

Peking.—The situation in Peking is very serious and the political conflict has reached a crisis. General Changtsolin, the leader of the Chihli party has left for Mukden and it is reported that he has ordered two divisions of troops to march on Peking. The immediate cause of the crisis is that Marshal Tuanchijui, the leader of Anfu Club insists on the punishment of the Northern General Wupeifu who for political reasons withdrew the Northern troops when facing the Southerns. Tuanchijui has rejected any compromise and the Chinese fear a *coup d'etat*.

EXPEDITION AGAINST WUPEIFU.

MARTIAL LAW EXPECTED IN PEKING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 13.

Peking.—Tuanchijui has decided to despatch a punitive expedition against Wupeifu unless his demands are otherwise conceded. The Anfu party has secured large sums from the Ministry of Communications with which they are bribing the frontier troops.

Martial law is expected in Peking. The diplomatic representatives have requested the Government not to permit hostilities in the neighbourhood of the capital declaring that the Government will be held responsible for the loss of life and property of the foreigners.

MARTIAL LAW N PEKING

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

New York.—A telegram from Peking says Martial Law has been proclaimed there owing to an expected attack by the insurgent generals Weipeifu and Tsaokun.

NEW TERRITORIAL ARMY.

RECRUITING IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 13.

Recruiting for the new Territorial Army is proceeding at a satisfactory rate of three thousand a week, while over a thousand regulars are being recruited weekly.

PRINCE OF WALES AT KALGOORLIE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 13.

Kalgoorlie 9.—The Prince of Wales has been paying a visit to the gold mining district. He received ovations at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie.

Replying to an address he paid a tribute to the energy which had enabled gold industry to be built up in a waterless country. He was most interested in the terminus of the trans-Australian railway which is linking up the western and eastern states.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 14, 1920.

LORD FISHER.

The death of Lord Fisher at a ripe old age will not make any difference to the world. But the work which he did was of the supremest moment to the great task of winning the war against Germany. Humanity was never faced with a greater and more formidable task than that of winning the Great War. To few individuals has it been given successfully to organise a machine that mainly helped the accomplishment of this task. If the British Navy won the war, it was Lord Fisher who created it. And he created it because his was the greatest naval genius since the days of Nelson in whom he lived in a sort of intense spiritual companionship. Perhaps it was characteristic of the man that his last chief act was the writing of his "Memories." In this book he revealed himself for the last time in the familiar pose of brandishing his fist, in the face of real or possible enemies. He wrote the book because he believed that "the vindication of a man's life-work is almost an impossible task for even the most intimate of friends or the most assiduous and talented of biographers. simply because they cannot possibly appreciate how great deeds have been belittled and ravaged by small contemporary men. These yelping curs made the most noise, as the empty barrels do! and it's only long afterwards that the truth emerges out of the mists of obloquy and becomes history." These words furnish the key-note to his career. It was a career of unceasing struggle with "small contemporary men" and a career which had its crowning success and disappointment. "What has been, has been, and I have had my hour," he wrote looking back on his life. Yes, he had his hour—a crowded hour of glorious work of which his profession and his country will ever remain proud.

His life was one of the most amazing romances of the world. He started it in poverty, a child living with a grandfather driven by misfortune to take in lodgers "who, of their charity, gave me bread thickly spread with butter—butter was a thing I otherwise never saw—and my staple food was boiled rice with brown sugar—very brown." He started his naval career—of some sixty years of service, with but three weeks only unemployed, from the time of entry into the Navy to the time he became Admiral of the Fleet—as a boy without money, influence or friends. He ended his career in a halo of glory having experienced every advantage that can be wrested from an unwilling world by energy and tenacity. His success was that he created the greatest navy the world has ever seen. In the five years that he was at the Admiralty he tossed one British Navy to the scrap heap and created another. And he did so in a manner that was in keeping with his own tradition which in early days won for him the description of "Radical Jack." One consideration alone guided him all through. He wanted to have the most efficient machine for the purpose in view—the purpose he had anticipated of fighting and beating Germany in a war that was "inevitable"—and he wanted the best men to run the machine. All else was subordinated to this. Prestige and routine had no charms for him. "The history of Na... history of exploded axioms" w... vourite saying, because he re... naval warfare, like everythi... hanged, in all its es... was bound to change... ing wonderful achie... ce. The creation o... has been ... greatest event i... the world. O... characteristic ... Adams did n... discovered ... science had ... It was onl... reach the go... So with the ... development ... necessity ma... I happened ...

England got the lead, instead of having to follow. You talk of commotion. Think of the commotion if Germany had forestalled us." In his pursuit of the best—the most efficient—he came up against the tradition of "Buggins—of nepotism and favouritism. "Buggins," according to him, "is the curse of the Navy. Buggins is first cousin of the Duke of Dankshire, and can't be passed over. He is an ass, but he must have his turn." His ruthless regime was the regime of favouritism of another kind—the favouritism of the efficient. A radical, he despised Toryism. His one cherished—but not realized—ambition was the opening of a career in the Navy, not to a limited class, but to the toiling millions: because he found it "amazing" that "any one should persuade himself that an aristocratic service can be maintained in a Democratic State." Of those who opposed this he would say "Shove them over the precipice. I have the plan cut and dried." He had the plan cut and dried always. And he destroyed every one who interfered with his plan. He "prophesied" the war with Germany—and planned, largtly in secret, to meet it. His prophecy was fulfilled—though it is a moot question how far his own preparations led to the fulfilment of this prophecy. History alone will solve this question. However that may be, having revolutionised the Navy, and created the greatest machine of victory, he came out, in the hour of need, to control it, and retired when he found that the instrument was used recklessly and foolishly.

Of that crowded hour of glorious life when he came out of his retirement to guide the Navy during the war he writes: "I left office on my birthday in 1910, though for a few short months in 1914 I enjoyed the 'dusky hues of glorious war" and exceedingly delighted myself in those seven months in arranging a new Armada against Germany of 612 vessels and in sending Admiral Von Spee and all his ships to the bottom of the sea." The story of how he left the Admiralty because he disagreed with Mr. Churchill over the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition, is well-known. Subsequent events have shown that he was right. Needed as he was at the Admiralty, nothing became him so much as the leaving of it as a protest against what he rightly thought to be a disastrous policy. This act of self-abnegation was characteristic of his personality. A lesser man would have remained in office, at all costs, knowing that Mr. Churchill's mad policy in Gallipoli, by its inherent disastrous nature, would soon be abandoned and that the crown of victory would be his ultimately. Yet he preferred the sacrifice and how immense it was and how it pained him is best described by him. "I was the only sufferer by it," he wrote to Sir Maurice Hankey, "by loss of office and of an immense certainty in my mind of Big Things in the North Sea and Baltic by the unparalleled Armada we were building so marvellously quickly, e.g., submarines in five months instead of 14, and destroyers in nine months instead of 18! And immense fast battle cruisers with 18 inch and 15 inch guns in eleven months instead of two years! *Why, it was the desolation of my life to leave the Admiralty at that moment!* ((his own italics) knowing that once out I should never go back again." It was a proof of the greatness of his nature that no words of censure was passed on Mr. Churchill, the author of this desolation of his life. On the contrary he wrote: "I backed him up till I resigned. *I would do the same again* He had courage and imagination! He was a War Man!"

PARLIAMENT FAILS.

Perhaps to-day's news will create some slight sense of disillusion in the minds of those who had pinned their faith on the verdict of Parliament. Far from slaying a stray re-actionary or two with stern rebukes the House of Commons seemed to be overbalanced on the occasion of the Punjab debate with a species of inveterate fire-eaters who in their turn nearly slew the Government with their wrath. Had it not been for the Independent Liberals and Labour members, the Government would probably have lost the day. It is to be understood clearly that the Government would have lost not because their policy was an inadequate reparation for a terrible wrong but because they dared to touch one hair of Dyer's sacred head. One hundred and twenty-nine members led by Carson shewed the world that ... years of war has lamed their sense ... humanity to such an extent that no ... ng is cruel enough, no cruelty re... enough to excite their common ... We open the book at random and

...ent 188.—"*After the pronounce... of the order, we were ... the jail. We were kept imprisoned for the whole night. The next morning we were flogged. We were taken to the flogging post handcuffed. We were flogged after being stripped of all clothing. As a result of the flogging, blood trickled down our bodies.*"

Statement 197.—"*The Officer at the Water Works Reservoir sentenced me to six months' imprisonment and 20 stripes without any enquiry.*"

Statement 214.—"*Up to now we do not know with what offence we were charged. Since I was whipped I have been unable to use my right arm and my right leg.*"

Statement 224.—"*I witnessed the flogging on three occasions. The scene of flogging was quite heart-rending; people who were flogged cried and shrieked and the sight was horrible. The Europeans standing round felt very much delighted and shouted 'strike hard, strike more.' A man, after being flogged became senseless, and the authorities departed leaving him there. He was bleeding and his body was lacerated.*"

Statement 226.—"*The cries were 'Sir, You are my father and mother, have mercy on a poor man. I am your honours' barber,' but no heed was paid at all. When the flogging was over, he was quite unable to stand, and almost the whole of the flesh on the hips was scratched out, and blood and fat was coming out of it.*"

This is but one episode in a long tragedy but men who can stand this without turning a hair have no right to call themselves civilised even in this age of uncouth barbarism parading itself as Militarism and Imperialisim. We are informed that the British Press generally supports the Government attitude in the Punjab Debate with the "*important*" exception of the "Morning Post" which has gone the length of opening a Dyer Fund—no doubt as an act of repentance for the accusations it once levelled against its beloved Kaiser and his henchmen. But although we can understand the reason why the British Press should support Mr. Montagu, we are quite at a loss to understand the reason which dictates our Boree Bunder contemporary to call a perfectly justifiable demand for reparation and justice "the hysteria of the more unbalanced members of the Indian Press." It says that our demand for justice will "exacerbate a wound which needs above all things to be healed." Nothing keeps that wound open so much as the impudent presence of its inflictors in positions of security amongst those whom they have deliberately wronged. Nothing exacerbates India's feelings so much as a realisation that officials accused of atrocious crimes against the people go unpunished by the authorities. This is not the way to heal wounds. This is the way to make fresh assaults upon our *amour propre*, upon our self-respect, upon our humanity. And it must be strange logic which makes our contemporary suggest that a failure to punish the guilty, to do full justice, will hardly give us the certainty that last year's atrocities will not be committed again if similar circumstances arise in the future. But does any one doubt that if Dyer is hanged from a lamp-post for his crimes that the Dyer of the future will not think twice before he sets his rifle to butcher? What does the theory of justice as applied in every law-court in the civilised world rest upon if not the fact that all punishment is deterrent? That is not all. The right description of the issue is this. Are those who carried out and those who prompted or accepted the policy of teaching the people a lesson by frightfulness—a policy repudiated, in words, by British Ministers—to be allowed to have anything to do with the administration of the country? The "Times of India" has, of course not yet realised this, because it has not realised the full significance of the agony of the Punjab—and the humiliation of the country. We can afford to ignore the attitude of the "Morning Posts" and of Dyer's friends inside and outside Parliament. But what we cannot afford to ignore is the failure of Parliament. We demanded justice. We have been given a personal squabble and a school-boy debate. The next time we talk of "a sense of British Justice" and of "a shattered faith," let us also ask ourselves the question: "*What shall we do now?*"

RFFORM RULES

Some of the alterations made by the Joint Committee in the draft rules submitted to it by the Government of India are announced and it may be at once acknowledged that the majority of them are concessions to the demands made on behalf of the various provinces. But it is absurd for the Committee to assert, as it does, that the Government of India and the Local Governments considered "all relevant claims, interests and arguments." The manner in which the composition of the various advisory committees was manipulated, the veil of secrecy with which the discussions of these committees were shrouded, the lateness of the publication of the draft rules, leaving little time for the public to digest them and offer their criticism and suggestions, the vagueness of some of the recommendations—all these prevented careful consideration of the rules by the public. The committee has rightly upheld the award of Lord Meston with regard to non-Brahman representation in Madras and the modification made by it regarding distribution of seats in Bombay city is equally sound. Regarding representation of wage-earners in Bengal, the Committee has committed an injustice, against which there will be emphatic protests. The two seats, which were assigned to the Labour constituency, are now proposed to be filled up by nomination. What is the justification for this reactionary step? The Committee opines that those best qualified to judge regard with considerable misgivings the conferment of elective franchise on Labour. Labour in Bengal and elsewhere in the country is more organised than the Committee or its advisers suspect and within a short time it will be as well organised as any other constituency in this country. To deprive Labour of its right of direct representation on the very threshhold of its legitimate career is calculated seriously to impair its progress. It is to be hoped friends of Indian Labour in Parliament will be able to secure a reversal of this unwarranted piece of injustice. In Bombay Labour will not be adequately represented by the nomination of one member. It should have been given at least two seats, both elected. The injustice done to Labour in Bombay is emphasised by the fact that Capital, with its six seats (five by election by special constituencies and one by nomination), has been given representation in excess of what it deserves, having regard especially to the fact that prominent capitalists will get more than their due share in the general constituencies. In fact, we, for our part, would have liked to see these relics of the past, the strong-holds of vested interests, —special constituencies like those of the Sirdars, the millowners or Chambers of Commerce, with the exception of the University seat, swept off altogether. Again the franchise should have been put on a much broader basis. If the qualifications necessary for the franchise proposed in the draft rules have been maintained, a large number of people quite fit to exercise the vote, will remain without it. We are glad to see that the residential bar sought to be imposed, in certain provinces, on candidature to general constituencies, against which repeated protests have been made throughout country, will be removed. The European representation in the Bengal Council, which had been enhanced out of all proportion to the real strength of the community, is to be reduced to the originally suggested limit, the three seats thus released being allocated to Indian mercantile interests and non-Mahomedan constituencies of Hooghly and Howrah and Rangpur. Even then, the 18 seats allotted to the European and Anglo-Indian community are more than the number the community is entitled to demand and unless the balance is redressed by curtailing this representation still further to legitimate proportions, it is bound to tell unfairly against the representation of other interests in the Presidency. Six more additional seats have been created in the Punjab Legislative Council, of which only two are allotted to the Sikhs. Thus the Sikhs will have twelve representatives in a body composed of 93 members—an arrangement which hardly does justice to the claims of the Sikhs. The only other alteration made by the Committee which calls for notice is the right given to qualified voters of Delhi to send a representative to the Legislative Assembly. This is a step in the right direction.

Notes of the Day.

C. M. G.

A. F. B. referring to an interview with the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, writes in "Town Crier" of Birmingham :—

Mr. Patel was most emphatic that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford share a large part of the responsibility for what occurred. He said that Sir Michael's harsh administration was responsible for the disturbances and that Lord Chelmsford, when appealed to, declined to intervene. He declared that Sir Michael deliberately hid what had occurred as long as he possibly could. The Press was not permitted to publish reports; investigators were not permitted to go to the Punjab; a Punjab Indian, who described what had happened when in another part of India, was arrested and imprisoned. The Indian Government was responsible, too, for declaring martial law, and for ante-dating its powers so as to enable proceedings to be taken against those who had taken part in constitutional agitation. Finally, it promoted an Indemnity Bill to safeguard all those who acted illegally from prosecution. Mr. Patel assured me that feeling against Lord Chelmsford is so strong that it will be exceedingly unwise for the Prince of Wales to visit India so long as he is Viceroy.

Sanity At Last.

Hardly three weeks have passed since Mr. Balfour ridiculed the idea of Allied intervention in the conflict between Russia and Poland, on the ground that such intervention would be like "rushing into a street fight and seizing one of the combatants, thereby putting him out of action while leaving the other free." And yet, if the message from Spa is to be believed, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour's leader, has undertaken to do the very thing that the latter poohpoohed. And why? Because, it suits their purpose and for no other exalted reason. Soviet Russia is triumphant to-day and Poland is all but prostrate. If left to itself, the struggle is bound to spell the doom of Poland and the undoing of one of the important handiworks of the Versailles diplomats. Poland was clearly the aggressor from the very start and by her wanton attack had violated in the most flagrant manner the Peace Treaty to which she put her signature. And yet, Allied statesmen, including the British, were not only loth to intervene, but directly and indirectly helped if not instigated the Poles in their campaign of aggression. But now that Poland sees that the game is up and that the pincers are closing on from north and south, Allied statesmen hasten to rush between the combatants with the olive branch. While one can readily believe that Mr. Lloyd George is really anxious to intervene with a view to save Poland from destruction any talk on his part of lending military support to Poland must be taken to be mere bluff. British Labour is dead against aiding Poland in any shape and the nation too will prove quite hostile to such a proposal. Britain's new entanglements in the near East also will forbid any idea being entertained of active intervention in Polish affairs. Poland is, therefore, well advised in craving in and proposing peace to Soviet Russia.

Another Bargain?

"Once bit, twice shy" says the adage. It is strange that the assurance of Greece that she has no motives of aggrandisement inspiring her in her present operations in Anatolia should not be implicitly believed by the world! Here is a message, sent by the London correspondent of the "Englishman," showing how the public of Great Britain is disposed to view the Greek enterprise:

London, July 3.—It is noticeable how cleverly, M. Venezelos is playing his cards. It is quite certain that when military operations cease Greece will put forward further territorial claims in Asia Minor as a recompense for her efforts on behalf of the Allied cause. It is also suggested that Greece has a secret understanding with Bulgaria whose goodwill she may need in consolidating her position after the war. Some therefore suggest that M. Venezelos will ultimately offer the Dedeagach to Bulgaria.

"Open covenants openly arrived at" was one of President Wilson's war-cries, which was taken up *sotto voce* by his Allies, anxious to enlist America's help, and which has been embodied in Article XVIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations. But whatever Lord Grey might say about the folly of secret diplomacy, the world has been so much disillusioned since the Covenant was drafted, that only a simpleton would continue now to pin his faith to this Article, which has been violated more often and more shamelessly than any other Article of the Covenant. If Greece has effected any secret compact with any of her Allies, she is no doubt sinning in quite "good" company.

"Pagri."

We drew attention the other day to the "Pagri" system that has got into vogue and results in the oppression of the poor tenant who has to seek living accommodation in this dreadful city. It is something to note that the question came up for consideration before the Municipal Corporation. The statement of the complainant who wrote to the Corporation, read together with Dr. Viegas', is sufficient to give an idea of the difficult situation that has been created. However, the Corporation resolved to send the matter to the Deputy Controller of Rents for disposal. Dr. Viegas' amendment that the Commissioner be asked to communicate the matter to the Rent Controller and report on the action taken fell to the ground for a flimsy reason. It was nevertheless good of the Municipal Commissioner to state that as Rents' Controller he had taken action in thousand of cases. The complainant should have written to him, it appears. Perhaps, yes. But we hope, now that the matter has been made the subject of a complaint to a responsible civic body, things will not be allowed to rest where they are, and the paper, on which the complaint is written, go through all the departments of the Circumlocation office and finally settle comfortably in a corner of some one's drawer. We hope also a vigorous campaign will be set on foot by the authorities to discover and adequately punish the greedy landlords or their agents, who circumvent the law and harass the tenants.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"?

CONDITION OF E. A. INDIANS

WORSE THAN UNDER GERMANS.

SUFFERINGS OF INDIANS IN FIJI.

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE OF SITUATION IN INDIA.

A CALL TO POLITICAL BODIES AND LEGISLATORS.

MOTION RULED OUT!

Under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Indian Home Rule League, the All-India Home Rule League, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay National Union, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, to consider the Indian situation in East Africa and Fiji. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided and there was a very large attendance.

Among those present, besides the president, were:—Mr. M. K. Gandhi; the Hon Pandit M. M. Malaviya; the Hon. Mr. A. B. Aiadina Vishram; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji; Mr. Hormusji C. Adenwala; Mr. Shaukat Ali; Mr. Gulabchand Deochand; Rai Saheb Sangdas Jesiram; Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri; Mr. K. Natrajan; Mr. B. S. Turkhud; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas; Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta; Mr. G. S. Raghavan; Mr. S. D. Navalkar; Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth; Mr. K. M. Munshi; Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and others.

On the motion of Mr. N. V. Gokhale, seconded by Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was elected to the Chair.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar addressing the assembly, said:—

The resolutions which will be submitted to this meeting relate to the Indian situation in East Africa and Fiji. As to East Africa, long before Europeans went there to explore the country and trade, Indian merchants and traders had gone and by their industry and enterprise laid the foundations of its agricultural and commercial development and the higher forms of skilled labour. When the Europeans came, it was the Indians—among them, I am proud to say, the late Sir Tharia Topan of Bombay—who led the Europeans into the interior, and helped exploration. A high English authority has said: "But for Indians, Europeans should not be in East Africa now." Even now it is admitted Indians are proving useful as traders. As no official census has yet been taken, no reliable figures are available to show the number of Indian and European population in East Africa. But the fact is undisputed that Indians number a good deal more than Europeans. The European minority are doing all they can to drive Indians out of the Protectorate. Indians are denied the franchise, both legislative and Municipal; restrictions on acquisition and transfer of landed property are enforced in their case; all higher public offices are shut out to them; they are segregated and treated as undesirable by law. It is our imperative duty to protest against that policy, taking our stand on the solemn declaration made by His Excellency the Viceroy at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 30th of January last that in the Colonies and Protectorates of the British Empire no difference shall be made between Indians and other subjects of His Majesty but that all subjects, shall alike enjoy the rights of British citizenship. Let me briefly examine the grounds on which that policy to exclude Indians from East Africa is sought to be justified.

A Gross Perversion.

First, the European minority there rely on the resolution passed at the Imperial Conference in July 1919, that each community of the British Commonwealth shall enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any other communities. That resolution does not refer and was not intended to refer to Colonies or Protectorates. It refers only to self-governing Dominions and India within the British Empire. Besides, the right to restrict is given by its plain terms to the community, meaning the whole people of the country concerned, not to any particular section of it. But in East Africa it is the European minority who arrogate to themselves the right to exclude Indians. That surely is a gross perversion of the resolution of the Imperial Conference. To give a decent covering to their defence based upon that resolution, the European minority profess to speak in the name and interests of the Africans. They say that the Indians economically keep down the Africans, who cannot compete with them in trade and industry and that as Europeans only can compete with Indians, Indians should be ousted. But the only Africans who can give intelligent expression to African opinion have declared themselves in favour of Indians. For instance, the National Parliament of Uganda presided over by Sir Apolo Kagwa, has unanimously passed a resolution favouring Indian immigration on the ground that Indians have helped Africans in the development of the country and are a moral people. Again, the Young Baganda Association which is a nationalist association of young African chiefs in Uganda have given to Mr. Andrews a letter asking for more Indians to help them in economic development. In face of this decided African opinion, what right, legal, equitable, or moral, have the European minority to speak for the Africans and exclude Indians from East Africa and deny to them the rights of British citizenship? If it is sound argument that Indians ought to be ousted because the Africans cannot compete with them in point of trade office, etc., the Europeans ought to be ousted too since the Africans cannot compete with them either.

Warning of History.

When the European minority appeal to the resolution of the Imperial Conference and the principle of self-determination and cry "Africa for the Africans", we may be sure, having the experience of the past before us that it is not that they care for the Africans so much as they wish to get the Indians out of their way because the Indians are their competitors. And if they succeed, there is the warning of history that they will next turn round and say the African is not fit for self-determination and must be at their mercy Said Sir Charles Wood in the House of Commons in 1861:—"All experience teaches us that where a dominant race rules another, the mildest form of Government is despotism. It has been so, I believe, at all times and among all nations in every part of the world." And he relied upon the following passage from Mill's *representative Government*:—"If there is a fact to which all experience testifies, it is that when a country holds another in subjection, the individuals of the ruling people who resort to the foreign country to make their fortunes are, of all others those who most need to be held under powerful restraint. They are always one of the chief difficulties of Government." To the same effect spoke Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons in 1883 when he said that during a long period of his public career he had found that the resident English Community in a subject country always opposed political reform and the establishment of responsible Government because they deemed the subject race inferior to themselves and "There is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendency which it is the business of this House and of this Legislature to modify and check."

Altogether Unjust.

Not content with resting their case on the resolution of the Imperial Conference the European community have gone on to charge the Indians in East Africa as a people who are insanitary. Mr. Andrews tells me that this charge is not altogether unjust and that there is something remiss in the Indian methods of life in that respect; but, he added, a great deal of blame for that insanitation is due to the policy of the Government of the Protectorate, who have segregated Indians in confined areas and given rise to slum conditions by not using for the sanitation of those areas a due proportion of the municipal taxes, which are more used for European areas—in fact lavishly used. Then it is said that Indians are inciters to vice and crime. Mr. Andrews has received a signed declaration in writing from Dr. Albert Cooke, the highest medical authority in East Africa to rebut that libel on Indians. Dr. Cooke writes with an experience of 22 years in East Africa that he has no hesitation in saying that Indians are the least immoral among the races which attended his hospita for treatment. The libel reminds me of what Sir Thomas Munro wrote in the earlier years of British rule in India:—"What we (Europeans) do wrong is not noticed or but seldom and slightly, what they (i.e. Indians) do wrong meets with no indulgence." Then the European minority in East Africa go on to say that Indians must be excluded because their Eastern civilization, religion, and philosophy are a menace to Western civilization, religion, and philosophy which it is the object of the British Government to spread amongst the East Africans. That contempt for Eastern civilization comes with ill-grace when Western civilization is now on its trial and threatens chaos. I will not rely, however, upon the *tuquoque* argument, because religion and philosophy are not of the West alone or East alone. Western civilization, religion and philosophy owe to the East,—Christ was born, lived, and gave his immortal light in and to the East before it travelled to the West. He knew no East and West but preached and practised and lived the Universal in all men. The European and the Asiatic who point their fingers of scorn at each other, are but the like of the Pharisees of his time whom he denounced. Further would not Christ remind them that religious toleration is the basis of political liberty and that 500 years before he was born and died on the Cross for humanity, India of all countries in the world had preached and practised, through Emperor Ashoka, the principle of religious toleration to which India has ever since adhered to her eternal credit, and which forms the vital creed of the British Empire also. It is only by that principle that that Empire can be best served and saved, its claim to its motto "Imperium et Libertas" justified. I recall to my mind the written message which in 1913 the late Lady Hardinge, wife of Lord Hardinge, then Viceroy of India, communicated to me through a mutual friend after reading Rabindranath Tagore's poems. She said that while India needed the tonic of England's spirit of *action*, the British Empire, nay, Western civilization, needed equally the saving balm of India's religion and philosophy of calm content and contemplation to save it from mad rush after materialism; and that such blend of the West and the East alone can make the British Empire enduring.

Fiji.

As to Fiji I will not say more than this that it is high time the Government of India published all the facts about the Martial Law lately enforced there against Indians. Having the Punjab tragedy before our eyes it is due to India and humanity that there should be no longer be official silence and secrecy on the subject.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following resolution:—

"(a) That this meeting views with alarm and grave apprehensions the growing agitation in the East African Protectorate against the British Indian settlers residing in that Protectorate and hopes that, in view especially of the fact that the Imperial Government has direct conrol over the Protectorate and that the Indians emigrated to East Africa before the European advent, the Government of India will guard the Indians against any encroachment upon their rights whether by legislative or administrative measures and that the Government will secure complete equality of status for them by requiring the Protectorate to remove all legal and administrative inequality at present existing.

"(b) This meeting emphatically protests against the undesirable authority placed in the hands of the administrator of the occupied territory of German East Africa, now known as the Tanganyika territory empowering him to deport persons without trial, being power virtually aimed against Indians; and views with great concern the other grievances of Indians resident therein, such as want of Police protection, artificial financial disabilities due to the invalidity of pre-war interim German currency Notes, the exchange imbroglio, travelling restrictions, and the like. In the opinion of this meeting these disabilities make the position of British Indian settlers worse than during the German regime, and this meeting trusts that the Government of India will secure early relief of the Indian situation from the grievances complained of."

Mr. Gandhi said the resolution was to have been moved by Mr. C. F. Andrews, who, however, was unable to be present on account of an operation having been performed on him. He moved the resolution on behalf of Mr. Andrews, who had also asked him to read to them the speech he had prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Gandhi then read Mr. Andrews' speech in which it was stated:—

MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews said:—

I wish, in as few words as possible, to make clear in India the East African Situation as it stands to-day. It must be noted that, in East Africa, there are two areas,—the coastal area and the upland area.

During the war, and since the war, two very serious encroachments on Indian rights have been made, as follows:—

(i) The right to purchase landed propert, in the upland area has, for all practical purposes, been cancelled by repeated administrative acts, which have gained the force of custom and almost the force of law. Complaints have been made against these encroachments on Indian liberties, but without success.

(ii) Just recently an electoral system has been inaugurated, which has ignored Indians altogether. The power of the vote has been confined to Europeans. Indians have been forced to accept two nominated seats in a Legislative Chamber containing about twenty members.

In addition to these encroachments, which have already been effected, two very dangerous measures have been porposed, threatening Indian liberties, as follows:—

(i) An 'Undesirables' Bill, by which any person might be ejected from East Africa, without trial, without any cause being stated, and without appeal. The Governor and his executive might act on their own authority. Even the word 'undesirable' itself was left completely undefined. A more dangerous Bill to Indian political liberty could scarcely be imagined.

(ii) A 'Segregation of Races' Bill, by which Indians might be segregated in special areas in townships. The dangers of such a Bill are obvious.

Both of these Bills were on the Government programme, when I met the Indian leaders at the end of 1919. I am most thankful to say, that, owing to the united protests of Indian leaders in East Africa and India and England, these Bills have both been withdrawn. This is a great victory. At the same time, I must warn the Indian public, that these measures will certainly be put forward again, not as Government measures, but as private Bills; and there is every chance of their being carried in the Nairobi Legislative Chamber, unless the present electoral system is altered, and Indians are given the franchise on equal terms with the Europeans.

Therefore, it is evident that the electoral problem is the most urgent of all. The Government of India has claimed on equal electoral status for all of His Majesty's subjects, including Indins in every colony or protectorate. That claim appears so me to be final and just. It must never be weakly surrendered.

"Cape Colony" Principal.

In East Africa, this claim will probably involve, in practice, the application of what I may call the 'Cape Colony principle. At the Cape, the qualification for a voter is not racial at all. It depends on a property and literacy test of a very simple character. The property qualification is possession of property to the value of £75. The literacy test is ability to write one's own name, address, and occupation in the English language. It is quite possible, that the value of the property must be made higher in East Africa that is only a detail; the principle remains the same.

I have myself seen, in two separate visits, the working of the Cape Colony franchise. I believe that nothing has done more than this grant of equal citizenship to establish friendly racial relations. I found every one satisfied and no one desiring any change.

I am entirely opposed to a franchise on a purely racial basis, i.e. so many seats being allotted to each race. Such a racial franchise will always work out unfairly to the Indian, because of the large number of ex-Officio European seats. Furthermore, such a racial franchise always increases racial friction instead of allaying it.

Second Pressing Problem.

The second pressing problem is to prevent any further administrative action against the Indians in the matter of land purchase. Here again, the Indian Government has rightly insisted on equality of status. As far as I am aware, no law has been passed making the sale of land, in the upland area, to Indians illegal; but administrative acts against Indians have become so frequent that they are tending to gather the force of law.

The third problem is to prevent any detrimental law being passed concerning segregation or deportation. As I have said, there is a real danger of such Bills being hurried through by the help of the European non-official vote. Too much reliance must not be placed on the veto of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In conclusion, I wish to mention the three following matters, in which improvement within the Indian Community itself is urgently needed.

Education.

(i) Education. Nothing depressed me more, with regard to the present state of the Indians in Africa, than the deplorable lack of education among their children. Whilst almost every single European child is being carefully educated,—often at great personal expense to the parents,—very little effort is being made by Indian parents to educate their children rightly. In this matter of education, the East African Government has been incredibly remiss in making proper State provision. It has preferred to spend its money in other ways. The result has been that State education all round is of the feeblest possible description. Almost the whole responsibility hitherto has fallen upon the parents. The pity is that, among Indians as a whole,—I must speak quite frankly,—even when the parents are rich, they do not give their children the education they require. They, like the East African Government, spend their money in other ways; and the result has been disastrous. I am simply stating what Indians themselves have repeatedly told me.

Sanitation.

(ii) Sanitation. Improvement in Indian sanitary conditions is a matter of the first importance. A very great deal of the racial bitterness among Englishmen in East Africa is due to Indian insanitary habits. It must be allowed that the Government and Municipalities are very greatly to blame in this question of insanitation. The Indian quarters have been scandalously neglected, and money has been lavished upon the European suburbs. But Indians, when they come to new lands, must themselves learn to conform to the general purport of modern sanitary requirements. Otherwise, they can never hope to be respected as they ought to be respected. There has been also in East Africa some shameful profiteering on the part of Indian landlords, which has driven the poorer Indians to adopt slum conditions of life, with all the uncleanly habits which they involve among such poverty-stricken people.

Labour.

(iii) Labour. I came across instances, both in Government and in Indian employment, where the poorer Indian labourers were being disgracefully sweated. I have spoken again and again about this to the Indian and Government employers. One of the ways to check this sweated labour in future, is to prevent the immigration of pauper Indians, who will inevitably fall into the hands of the exploiters and profiteers. The Government of India and the Bombay Government should also revise most carefully, from time to time, the terms and rates, under which the Indian contract labourers are induced to go out into East Africa Railway and Government employment. They must insist on these terms being kept.

With regard, then, to these necessary improvements in labour ,education and sanitary arrangements, it is clear that the East African Government must be called upon to

(Continued on page 10.)

TURKISH TREATY.

"SIGN AS DRAFTED."

ALLIED REPLY TO OTTOMAN NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

Spa.—The Conference this morning discussed the Turkish Treaty. The Allied reply to the Ottoman Note was finally settled. The Turks will be required to sign the Treaty as drafted with unimportant modifications. The Note will be published in Paris and London.

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE

IN FAVOUR OF 48 HOUR WEEK.

INDIAN DELEGATES LEAVE BEFORE DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 13.

Genoa.—The Seamen's Conference has voted in favour of the eight hour day and the forty-eight hour week at sea by 48 votes to 47, but two-thirds vote was required. The British Government delegates voted against and the Australian and Canadian delegates in favour while the Indian delegates all left the hall prior to the division.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATES CLAIM SPECIAL TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 13.

Genoa.—The Seamen's Conference has adopted all the articles of the convention relating to hours of work at sea. There was an animated discussion with reference to the Indian seamen. The Indian Government delegates claimed special treatment for them on the ground of differences in climate, habits and customs. The other delegates urged that such a course would involve unfair competition with the white seamen unless employment of the Indians was confined to Indian trade.

The other drafts adopted, dealt with prohibition of employment of children under fourteen, establishment of a national seamen's code, limitation of working hours in inland navigation, seamen's compensation in case of loss of vessels and unemployment insurance.

PALESTINE MANDATORY

ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

KING'S MESSAGE OF GOOD-WILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 13.

H. M. the King has sent a message to Palestine in which His Majesty gives the assurance that the duties of the Mandatory Power will be carried out with absolute impartiality and that the British Government is determined to respect the rights of every race and creed in Palestine in future, stating also that the King will watch the future development of the country with deep interest.

The message was delivered yesterday in Jerusalem to an imposing assemblage of notables of Southern Palestine by Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, who also announced the creation of an Advisory Council consisting mainly of Government officials but including ten non official members drawn from various sections of the people. Sir Herbert Samuel also announced amnesty for persons taken into custody in the recent disturbances and for political prisoners.

NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWS.

In the course of his message to Palestine the King recalls that the Allies have entrusted to Britain a mandate to watch over the interests of the country and to ensure to it peaceful and prosperous development which has so long been denied it. His Majesty recalls with price the large part the British troops under Lord Allenby played in freeing Palestine from the Turkish rule and declares that he will indeed rejoice if he and his people can also be instruments in bringing within the reach of the inhabitants of Palestine, the blessings of a wise and liberal administration. After announcing that the duties of the Mandatory Power will be carried out with absolute impartiality, the message continues that measures for the gradual establishment of a National Home of the Jewish people in Palestine will in no way affect the civil or religious rights or diminish the prosperity of the general population.

The King is confident that Sir Herbert Samuel will carry out those principles whole-heartedly and effectively and endeavour to promote by every means possible the welfare and unity of all classes and sections.

The message concludes:—I realise profoundly the solemnity of the trust involved in the government of a country which is sacred alike to the Christian, the Mohammedan and the Jew and shall watch with deep interest and warm sympathy the future progress and development of the State, the history of which has been of such tremendous import to the world.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

DIES IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

Paris.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has died in Spain.

GASWORKERS' STRIKE.

SPREADS TO BRISTOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 13.

The gasworkers' strike has spread to Bristol and Westonsupermare. The unemployed in Manchester are estimated at a quarter of a million.

ADDITION TO COOCH BEHAR'S STABLES.

HIS HIGHNESS BUYS FRETWORK AND ESTELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. Midnight, July 13.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar has purchased for a large sum a three-year-old filly, Fretwork. He has also bought Estelle, a colt from Sir W. Cooke. Both remain in the care of Beaumont at Beverley.

BOMBAY MAIL BY AIR.

TWO BAGS DESPATCHED TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 13.

Two mailbags labelled Bombay have been despatched to Paris by air mail. They will then be conveyed to Marseilles by rail where they will catch the Indian mailboat. The Post Office is considering a scheme for sending late Indian mails direct to Marseilles by Air.

SPA CONFERENCE.

DELIVERY OF GERMAN COAL.

PRIORITY GIVEN TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 13.

Paris.—The Havas Agency's correspondent at Spa states that the Allies' demands with regard to coal provide that Germany shall recognise the French the right to priority in coal deliveries and that France shall receive eighteen million tons yearly as reparation for the destruction of her mines.

Before selling coal to the neutrals Germany will have to meet the needs of France who agrees to pay in foodstuffs for the coal exceeding the quantity stipulated. German dealings in coal will require the approval of a Commission of Control, which will be established in Berlin.

GERMAN REPARATION PLANS HANDED IN.

HER NEW STANDPOINT IN COAL DELIVERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 13.

Spa.—A communiqué issued this afternoon shows that in connection with the solution of the coal question, Von Simons displayed reluctance to submit the German reparation plans as previously arranged. He said he had just learned that the coal deliveries demanded exceeded double Germany's economic possibilities and amounted to one-third of her output. That would reduce the coefficient of satisfaction for her needs from sixty to forty per cent., while the German plans had been prepared on the other basis.

After M. Millerand has expressed surprise at the Delegation's new standpoint, the latter conferred and on resuming Von Simons' declared that as the final decision as regards deliveries was not being taken until the following day when experts would report, the Delegation would submit the plans it had already prepared.

M. Millerand replying to the remark regarding the object of the Spa Conference, said there could be no question of modifying Article 233 of the Treaty, but the Allies had decided at San Remo that the Treaty should be reasonably and liberally construed.

The Geomans then handed in their plans.

REPARATION.

"TAKE OUR CAPACITY INTO ACCOUNT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., July 13.

Spa.—The text of the German plan regarding reparation is a lengthy document. It begins by declaring that any arrangement must take into account the economic and financial capacity of Germany and the international economic sources of supply must be regained. It proposes that experts of both parties shall meet as soon as possible to fix instalments in accordance with Germany's capacity. In order to ensure quick deliveries of the material demanded by the Allies, Germany is creating trade associations which will act in co-operation with Government and will be obliged to furnish a specified quota of materials. It recommends that each of the Allies shall form an organisation to control deliveries.

DEVASTATED REGIONS.

Regarding the reconstitution of devastated regions, Germany proposes that the work shall be undertaken under a great international colonisation scheme, including the formation of an international syndicate of contractors, participation in which shall be open to all states, which shall clean up the devastated areas, reconstruct industry, agriculture, railways etc., and erect new homes. The syndicate shall be empowered to invite contractors and workmen of the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany to take part in this work, which will be carried out on business, not bureaucratic lines; and without undue profits. If the scheme is adopted in principle a conference of the representatives of the governments of countries wishing to participate and representatives of the population of the devastated regions should be held immediately to consider the practical execution of the scheme.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

WILL THERE BE A RUPTURE?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 13.

Berlin.—The tone of M. Millerand's speech has relaxed the tension. It is noteworthy that the Conservative papers attribute the Allies "change of tone" to Von Stinnes' oration, which the semi-official version describes as "impressive."

The Socialist "Freiheit" sharply criticises Von Stinnes, whose attitude, it says, would have been alright at a meeting of shareholders but was entirely out of place in an intercourse with the Allies.

Berlin newspapers are most indignant at the coal demands, which they declare to be impossible of fulfilment.

Von Gessler and Seeckt were present at the Conference at the President's residence on Saturday morning, after which, it was reported that the Conference recognised the necessity for taking drastic measures regarding disarmament. There is much talk of resuming negotiations at Spa, but there is an obvious tendency to leave the responsibility for the step to the delegates remaining at Spa.

POLAND'S CLIMBDOWN

READY TO CONCLUDE PEACE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

ON BASIS OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 13.

Spa, July 10th.—The Polish Delegation has received a Note from its Government expressing the willingness of Poland to conclude peace with Soviet Russia on the basis of self-determination of peoples.

Marshall Foch conferred with the Polish Premier and the military authorities to-day.

BRITISH REQUEST TO SOVIET GOVT.

TO CONCLUDE ARMISTICE WITH POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 13.

Spa.—The French circles state that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to request the Soviet Government to conclude armistice with Poland and that in the event of refusal he will offer the Poles British assistance.

POLES RETIRING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

A telegram from Warsaw says a Polish communique dated the 10th, states that the Polish troops, while counter-attacking, are slowly retreating on the line of the principal Bolshevik attack, namely, Molodetchno, Orsza, Boryhow.

The enemy's efforts to force Beresina, near Bobruisk, have been repelled.

POLES FALL BACK.

A communique dated the 11th says under strong enemy pressure the Poles have fallen back from Beresina line. The Bolsheviks crossed the Pripet, but were driven back with heavy losses. South of the Pripet, the Poles have fallen back to the other side of the Horyn. The enemy has occupied Sarny and we have fallen back in Podolia according to the plan.

300,000 VOLUNTEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 13.

Warsaw.—The first day of intensified recruiting yielded three hundred thousand volunteers.

GREEKS OCCUPY BRUSA.

GOVT. FORCES DISARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

Constantinople.—The Greeks have occupied Brussa without opposition. Numbers of Nationalists surrendered. All Government forces in Constantinople have been disarmed by the order of Milne owing to their instability.

WHY BRITAIN WANTS TRIAL OF WAR-CRIMINALS.

FORTY-FIVE SPECIALLY BAD CASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 13.

Spa.—It is learned from an authoritative British source that Britain's only desire in the matter of war criminals is to establish the principles of justice and uphold international rights in civilised warfare. Forty-five names have been selected as especially bad *prima facie* cases and it is declared that if the latter are properly tried thereby establishing the principle prescribed there will be no desire on the part of the Allies to multiply the cases.

CANADA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

ARRANGEMENTS TO CARRY OUT CONTRACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 13.

Montreal.—A Canadian syndicate, which recently obtained a six million dollar contract from the Soviet Government has announced that the question of credit has been satisfactorily arranged and it is at present completing the arrangements to carry out the contract.

POLAND V. SOVIET.

ALLIES' OFFER TO FORMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 13.

Spa.—After hearing the Polish Premier Grabski, the Allies proposed to the Soviet Government that it conclude armistice with Poland on condition that the Poles retired within their legitimate boundaries, the armistice to be followed by a peace conference of all border states. If the Soviet refused or attacked the Poles within the latter's borders, the Allies would support the Poles to the fullest degree.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"?

(Continued from page 9.)

spend much more money out of the revenue, on behalf of Indians, than it does at present. It is clear, also, that the Bombay Government must take its work of regulating the emigration much more seriously. It is probably necessary to send over, from year to year, an Indian inspector of Labour from India, to go into details of the Railway and Government service in East Africa and to see that the terms of all contracts are being faithfully kept.

What Indians should do.

But far beyond anything which the different Governments can do, there is needed the determined effort of the Indian community to improve itself and to set right its own conditions. The Indians in East Africa are comparatively wealthy. It is supremely necessary, that they should learn to spend their money on things which really lead to progress.

I have one word more to add. The news has just reached India that the British Government has made a drastic territorial change. The coastal belt of land is to be separated from the upland area. The latter is to be called the Kenia Colony. The coast line is to be called the Kenia Protectorate.

Among the European Settlers, efforts will be redoubled to claim for themselves special privileges in this upland area, now that it has been separated off from the coast land. They will claim more than ever that the whole upland area is a "White Man's Country" and must be made a white man's preserve. They will even offer special concessions to Indians within the coastal area, if European claims in the uplands are conceded.

Our Claims.

We must resist all these efforts and all these cincessions, when they come to be made. We must not listen to them for a single moment. We must maintain in every colony and in every protectorate—in Tanganyika and Nyasaland and in Uganda, as well as in Kenia,—the impregnable position that Indian citizenship and status shall not be inferior to the citizenship and status of any other of His Majesty's subjects. Equal citizenships, equal laws, equal rights of property, land and trade,—these are our claims, and we cannot possibly abate them.

HON. MR. A. R. VISRAM

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Allidina Vishram of East Africa said:—

As one of those toiling sons of India, who after about a century of successful development of a country known as the Dark Continent, as one of those who have ever entertained a dutiful pride in standing by the British, in her hardest days of trial to achieve the present domination there, as one of those who have nothing else in life but to bow his head in service in the spirit of abiding loyalty to the Crown all throughout, I find it impossible to express my sentiments in a restrained language, which has ever been my method of expression, allowing myself to be a victim to the sneer of the young patriots of the present day calling me too modest, nay, sometimes even worse, at the present un-British attempts, made by some to do us an injustice in a variety of ways. I do not know if the Imperial Government is going to be a party to it, but I must express in the most unmistakable terms to-day as the staunchest advocate of the British and as a most loyal friend of the Government that the darkest would be the day in the annals of the British Empire when the Imperial Government gets inclined to sanction but a single attempt against justice, inasmuch as it must be explicitly understood that any excuses offered by the European community against us are only of their individual interest, never caring what the Empire as a whole would suffer if the policy advocated by them is allowed.

Our Demands.

Far be it from me, to be a party to demands which are not either legitimate or just or logical. Our cry is only for a corner, a decent corner of land in the colony, without the bar of colour prejudice against us, if we are at all in truth and effect equal citizens in the Empire. What are the sins committed by the Indians in East Africa, that despite their brave achievements and the fact that without them the further exploitation of the colony is almost impossible, they are yet denied the elementary rights of citizenship there?

I ask all in fairness—why are outrageous and insulting attempts made by the settlers to exclude Indians from East Africa? Why are restrictions on land sales, ownership of land for Indians, and such other things so intolerably placed? Why are the rights of the Legislative Council and municipal franchise yet denied to the Indians despite their majority and the fact that this community is the first community in holding immense vested interests in the Colony? Why are the Indians excluded from all the branches of the civil service there? Why are the members holding degrees of Indian Universities not allowed to practise there in spite of the fact that East Africa is pre-eminently an Indian Colony? Why are not Indians allowed to be tried by jury? Why are cancellations of the old leases of land with Indians sought? Why are settlements of the residential areas sought to be fixed on racial principles? Why is no provision hitherto made for Indian Education until recently after an Indian charity?

It is not a question of a catalogue of grievances. It is the question "To be or Not to be?" It is the question of the status of Indians in the Empire to which we all are thankful.

It is all trade jealousy at the bottom of the whole thing, though they may talk of self-determination for the natives. I shall in all earnestness appeal to the Colonial Office, not to be a party to such selfish suggestious ways, and to follow the example of Mr. Austin Chamberlain who bravely did justice to India in reducing the preferential tariffs and dismissed the selfish deputation of merchants in England who went to him. There can be no business with the native without an Indian intermediary.

When we spoke of Indian Colonization in East Africa we never meant to have any preferential rights there. We were misunderstood. What we meant to suggest was not the adoption of the scheme suggested by Sir Theodore Morison. We only meant to suggest that should the Imperial Government desire to develop the whole Colony, inclusive of ex-G.E.A. to completion, the administration of the country cannot be placed under the Colonial Office. The colony could be successfully governed only by being placed for administration under the Government of India, and if free and unrestricted access is given to all the races of the Empire, irrespective of their caste, colour or creed.

Our Responsibilities.

It would not be impertinent if after pointing out the responsibilities of the Government, I may mention our own responsibilities to East Africa. We can no longer base our claim to equality of treatment on our historic past alone. In these days when the Imperial Government has a responsibility of developing the colonies under her care, India must remain ever prepared to extend her substantial contribution and quota towards that end, provided of course there are sufficient guarantees against future embarrassments.

I venture to thank the Government of India for their hitherto sympathetic attitude towards us expressed from time to time. I trust the visit of Sir Benjamin Robertson would be of some help to us but I doubt if any permanent good can be achieved by these means, unless and until, a trades' commissioner and consular attaches for India are appointed for the Colonies, under a special sub-department to be organized especially to look after the interests of His Majesty's Indian Subjects abroad, under the present portfolio of commerce and industries. This would at least keep the Government of India well informed of our condition abroad, and we too shall have an immediate source to go to, in case of need or emergency. Thus and thus only, our question can be satisfactorily solved. Let me hope wiser and higher statesmanship would still prevail.

MR. ANANTANI.

Mr. B. N. Anantani, supporting, said if the Indians who were resident in East Africa and South Africa and other suffered such indignities it was due to the deplorable ignorance of Indians about their brothers there. India had not tackled this grave problem properly and justly. Not a single candidate for the Legislative Council had made the treatment of Indians in the Colonies a special subject of his, and that showed the sympathy which India had for its sons in foreign lands. European settlers wanted Indians to slave for them, to work for them and die for them, but they did not want Indians to ask for equal rights with the European settlers.

Martial Law in E. Africa.

It was the Indians that spread civilisation in East Africa first. Indians not only complained of the isolated acts of the Government, but of the whole pernicious tendency of the White people in East Africa in their relations with Indians, who were so essential to the progress and prosperity of that land. Martial Law was most unjustly made use of by the Government there, and several Indians had been actually hanged under Martial Law; Many had been interned, and only released, after the war, at the intercession of influential persons. The portion which was called Kenia Colony now was the best part of East Africa and the Kenia Protectorate was the lowland country, and was for the Indians. If there was anything in reciprocity and retaliation, then the Government would at once stop the export of Rangoon rice and Indian grain to Africa as a retaliatory measure against the Europeans for treating the people who produced the rice in such an abominable way.

MR. D. B. DESAI.

Mr. D. B. Desai said although Indian blood and money was spent in the conquest of the German East Africa, Indian soldiers were not allowed land for settling there.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

CALL TO POLITICIANS.

MOTION RULED OUT!

Mr. G. S. Raghavan asked to be allowed to move: "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay calls upon all political and other bodies and members seeking election to Councils to adopt the question of Indians abroad as a plank in their platform," but the Chairman ruled it out.

MR. GANDHI ON FIJI AFFAIRS.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting requests the Government of India to publish all the correspondence between the Fiji Government and itself regarding the recent strike of Indians and the firing that took place in connection with it, and calls upon the Government of India, to provide early facilities for the transport of those Indians in Fiji, who are desirous of returning to India. This meeting protests against the order of the Government of Fiji, deporting without trial, Mr. Manilal Doctor, who is a barrister of long standing in Fiji, and calls upon the Government to secure an early cancellation of the deportation against him."

Mr Gandhi, in proposing the resolution, said that the resolution did not deal with the condition of the Indians in Fiji during the period of indenture, which was now happily abolished. Those who wanted to study the question should do so by getting hold of the late Mr. Gokhale's speeches in the Imperial Legislative Council on the indenture question and the speeches of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyya on the same subject in the same place. Both considerably helped in the great effort to secure the abolition of indentured labour. The status of our countrymen outside India shamefully reminded us that they were Pariahs of the Empire. The late Mr. Gokhale used to recall our own treatment of our own people, the Pariahs, and used to say that in receiving the treatment that our countrymen did in British dominions, we were perhaps paying the penalty of our continued sin against a fifth of our own countrymen. The resolution before the meeting however dealt with the present conditions of Indians in Fiji, and called upon the Government of India to give an open and accurate account of what was done in Fiji during the Indian strike and during Martial Law that followed the strike. It also called upon Government to provide facilities of transport for those Indians who wished to return from Fiji. A shipment had already arrived. The Hon. Pandit Malaviyya was advised of it, and had deputed a representative to meet the unfortunate people who had come here and among whom were nearly 100 lepers. He had seen two of the returned Indians who had given a graphic account of the happenings during Martial Law. If what they said was true, it was a second edition of Amritsar. India had a right to know the position in Fiji accurately. It was necessary to know the Dyers and the O'Briens and Bosworth Smiths of Fiji, and also the Sirrams and Malikkhans of Fiji. When the full facts were before the country it might be their painful duty to call for proper justice to be meted out to the wrong-doers.

Duty of Indians

The resolution also asked for information about the deportation of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Doctor. They were the leaders of Fiji. Why were they deported? There was no trial. This deportation was more intolerable than the deportation of Lala Harkishen Lal and his friends. For Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Malaviyya were able to go to the Punjab as soon as possible, and replace the Punjab leaders who were imprisoned. Who could replace Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Doctor? The country had a right to demand justice in the matter. Mr. Gandhi recalled the reply that late Sir John Gorst gave in connection with the Manipur expedition years ago. Sir John Gorst was a frank and blunt Under-Secretary of State, and he said in the House of Commons that it was the policy of the British Government in India to cut off tall poppies. Could it be that Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Doctor were tall poppies. It was the duty of India to see that the natural leaders of the people were not, unceremoniously and, without any trial whatsoever, snatched away calmly. In concluding his remarks Mr. Gandhi said the audience need not consider that the question of South Africa had not been brought before them owing to any neglect on the part of the Imperial Citizenship Association, or that the question of South Africa was of any less importance. The Association was in close touch with the Government of India, and the question had not been brought up because the Asiatic Commission has not yet presented its final report. The country knew the Government of India were anxiously watching the events in South Africa. When the moment came the Association will, the speaker had no doubt, move the country in the South African question as it had done in the E. African and Fiji questions.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconding said the deplorable conditions in East Africa and Fiji were due to the ignorance of Indians, and as the Congress had appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire into the atrocities of the British officers in the Punjab, he would suggest that another Sub-Committee should be appointed to enquire into the sufferings of Indians in Fiji and other Colonies.

Martial Law in Place of Higher Wages

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth supporting; said that because higher wages were demanded Martial Law was declared in Fiji, and it was the duty of Government to make enquiries into the matter.

At the insistent demand from the audience the President asked Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to address the meeting.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

The Pandit hoped Government would attend to the grievances of their brothers and sisters in foreign countries. He had heard Mr. Anantani's speech with great shame, at the sufferings and indignities of their countrymen in Fiji and Africa. They who lived in India under comparatively better conditions should not allow their sisters and brothers in foreign countries to be ill-treated in that manner. He hoped that a SubCommittee would be appointed to enquire into the sufferings of Indians in foreign countries. It was the duty of Indians to see that their brethren did not suffer any humiliations in other countries at the hands of foreigners. He suggested that Indians, wherever they went, should appoint committees to bring their grievances before the members of the Imperial Legislative Council so that they could get the Government to make a move in the matter. He hoped that this suggestions would be acted upon. (Cheers).

Resolution carried

The resolution was then passed.

Resolutions to be sent to Viceroy

Mr. J. B. Petit then moved a resolution authorising the President to communicate the resolutions to the Viceroy. He said they had heard the long catalogue of grievances of their countrymen in Fiji and East Africa in unmistakable and appealing language. They had also, in their possession, many details of the hardships of Indians in those Colonies. They would also realise that the condition of Indians in East Africa was worse than what it was under the Germans. In Fiji the conditions were never worse than what they were now. The indentures were cancelled, but the poor people had not the means to come back to this country, their Motherland, with the result that the planters were ready to seduce them back to their plantations and to all the hardships. They called upon the Government of India to seek for the details of what had been called by Mr. Gandhi a miniature Jallianwalla, and when they got those particulars, he hoped, Indians would not be backward in pronouncing their opinion in unmistakable terms.

Start Retaliation

Mr. Gokhale had once told the speaker that he was of the opinion that the position of Indians in Colonies would never improve until our condition and status in India had improved. Indians should launch straightaway on a policy of retaliation against the inhabitants of those Colonies which ill-treat our men there and degrade our manhood. He doubted very much whether the Government of India were doing all that was expected of them in the matter. They had given rebate on skins which were exported to the Colonies, and he thought, in view of what was taking place there, that was most unjust to India. Lately an attempt had been made in the Bombay Corporation to place its funds with the National Bank of South tAfrica, but that attempt had been killed by some members. He hoped that would show the feelings of Indians against these Colonies.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, seconding, expressed a hope that these resolutions would not meet the same fate as other resolutions had met.

It was then passed unanimously.

Vote of thanks

With a vote of thanks to the president, proposed by Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the meeting terminated.

"RESIGN MR. MONTAGU!"

BITTER FEELING DISPLAYED IN COMMONS.

GOVERNMENT SAVED BY OPPOSITION VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 10.

A feature of the division in the Amritsar debate in the House of Commons was that the Government was apparently saved from a defeat by the votes of the Opposition. Most of the forty Labour members and twenty-six independent Liberals in the House voted with the Government, while all but one or two of the 128 members who voted against the Government were Unionists, most of whom had seen war service.

The most remarkable aspect of the debate was the bitter feeling shown towards Mr. Montagu.

"The Times" Parliamentary correspondent says that no attack of such concentrated violence on an individual minister has been made since the era of the Coalition Government began. When one of the Unionist rebels demanded Mr. Montagu's resignation half the House shouted its approval and the result of the division was greeted with repeated cries of "Resign Mr. Montagu."

BRITISH PRESS ON AMRITSAR DEBATE.

"DYER FUND" OPENED BY "MORNING POST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 13.

Commenting on the Amritsar debate in the House of Commons the newspapers generally support the Government the important exception being the "Morning Post" which, has opened a "Dyer Fund" and which vigorously denounces the Government's treatment of Dyer.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

LAHORE PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The "Tribune" characterises Mr. Montagu's speech on the Amritsar debate as magnificent and recalling his Mesopotamian speech, says:—Unlike his English critics Mr. Montagu went to the very root of the matter and stated in the plainest terms he could find the issue between the school of frightfulness as represented by General Dyer and the school of liberty as represented by the Congress. Mr. Montagu was perfectly justified in adding that the choice of the house was fundamental and on it would rest the continuance of the British Empire and the connection between Great Britain and India.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" strongly criticises the speech of Mr. Montagu, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Asquith and Justice Rankin for the use of the word "frightfulness" and the Bishop of Calcutta and concludes saying:—

We sincerely trust that last Thursday's debate may be regarded as the last act in the tragedy of 1919 and that we may turn attention with pleasant expectation to the drama of reform of which we trust the elections will prove a curtain-raiser of sufficiently compelling and possibly humourous interest.

THE PIONEER.

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

In a leading article headed "Montaguism at Bay" the Pioneer writes:—We have no desire to exaggerate the dangers of the situation. But these dangers exist and there are abundant proofs of alarm which they are creating among the responsible Indians. Nothing then could be worse at the present moment than to hold out a prospect that the arm of the Executive Government is to be weakened. One gleam of hope in the position of home is that a large and growing body of public opinion views the manoeuvres of Mr. Montagu with profound distrust and is making its influence felt in Parliament. We repeat once more that India, above all things, requires peace, but we fear the vagaries of the present Secretary of State will not tend to foster that co-operation between Indians and Europeans which is essential to the future progress of this country.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

LALA LAJPAT RAI: PRESIDENT.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS: VICE-PRESIDENT.

On Monday evening a meeting of the workers of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops, Dockyard and the Mills and other Labour Unions held under the presidentship of Mr. D. Chaman Lall. At Poi Bowdi (in the Depressed Classes Mission Hall), when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

I. (a) That the workers of Bombay confirm Lala Lajpat Rai as Representative to the International Labour Conference, in place of Mr. F. J. Ginwalla; (b) that the meeting resolves to add the names of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla and V. G. Dalvi as advisers to the two names already submitted, namely, Dr. Sathaye and Mr. D. Chaman Lall.

II. That Lala Lajpat Rai should be requested to act as the President of the forthcoming All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in Bombay next month.

III. That Rev. C. F. Andrews should be requested to act as one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India T. U. C.

IV. That Mr. L. R. Tairsee should be appointed as Treasurer.

V. That Mr. D. Chaman Lall should be appointed as General Secretary with Messrs. Jhabwalla and Anantram as Joint Secretaries.

VI. That a working committee of the Reception Committee should be formed consisting of Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, V. G. Dalvi, S. H. Jhabwalla, Anantram Vaikunthram, Ishwar Dass and D. Chaman Lall.

Charged with the organisation of the All-India Trade Union Congress and with full powers to call for the affiliations of all Trades Unions in India; nominations of delegates to the Congress, and members of the Executive Committee; and with power to make all arrangements suitable to the holding of the Congress.

The following have been elected as additional members of the Reception Committee:—Messrs. Rameshwar Das Birla, M. N. Pandit, Vithaldas Damodhar Govindji, Mrs. Mangalabai Motilal F. Premchand, S. A. Brelvi, R. K. Prabhu, K. M. Khandwala, Rustam Vachagandhy, S. P. Kapadia, S. P. Chowdhari, Pandurang Jawji, Narandas Purushottam, R. Vandekar, S. Asavle, Chaganlal P. Nanavatty, M. M. Shah, Govindji Vasanji, Vaikunth L. Mehta, Burjor F. Bharucha, Lalji Padamsey, R. Venkatram; and Messrs. Raoot, S. A. Raen, N. L. Matkar, G. Jadav, D. B. Desolkar, L. B. Gavde, as Assistant Secretaries.

A further list of names will be published later on.

It was also decided at the meeting that delegates from the different Labour Unions in this country should be invited to attend and they should also be invited to co-operate cordially with this movement in every way.

The dates and the arrangements necessary for the selection of delegates will be published shortly.

All communications should be sent to the General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, c/o Mavji Govindji and Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The General Secretary anucunces that both Lala Lajpat Rai and Rev. C. F. Andrews have already consented to act as President and Vice-President respectively of the Trade Union Congress.

SECRET OF HINDUISM.

SIR V. CHIROL'S LECTURE.

With Lord Meston in the chair, Sir Valentine Chiral delivered on June 18, at the Society of Arts the first of the annual lectures founded in memory of one of its oldest and most distinguished members, the late Sir George Birdwood. The subject he had selected was one with which he knew that Sir George would have been in full sympathy, for "if East and West can meet, they met in the heart of one who was as passionate and understanding a lover of India as of Britain."

It was not one of the least peculiarities of India, said Sir Valentine Chirol, that with a remarkable civilization of her own, her early history had only recently begun to emerge from the twilight of myth and legend, and cannot even now be traced with any assurance of accuracy nearly so far back as that of other parts of the world which preceded or gave birth to our own civilisation. A large body of sacred literature, however, disclosed, nevertheless, the slow evolution through many centuries of an elaborate religious and social system, commonly described as Hinduism, before India could be said to assume historic substance about 900 B.C. Out of a tangle of pantheistic and polytheistic beliefs, of abstruse philosophic speculations, the Hindu Aryan conquerors in the course of their slow migration from their original homeland in Central Asia into the Punjab and the Gangetic plains, had developed very precise and elaborate laws framed to safeguard the twofold authority of priests and kings, but of the latter always in subordination to the former. The language of the Vedic scriptures was no longer understood by the people, and the Brahmans who had retained the monopoly of Sanskrit learning had built up their ascendancy on the social doctrine of caste, which irrevocably governs by the mere accident of birth the whole course of a Hindu's social and domestic relations in this life, and on the spiritual doctrine of the long and indeed infinite succession of rebirths through which man passes before reaching the ultimate goal either of non-existance or of absorption into the divine essence.

THE REVOLT OF BUDDHISM.

Buddhism, as the lecturer proceeded to show, was the first and greatest movement of revolt against the iron-bound laws of Hinduism, and he illustrated the story of its rapid rise and slow decay throughout the centuries which preceded the great Mahomedan invasions from the few secure landmarks that stand out of the obscure welter of political strife between warring tribes and dynasties. He contrasted the height to which Buddhism was raised by the Apostle-Emperor Asoka in the third century B.C. with the triumphant revival of Brahmanism under the Gupta dynasty, in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era, which have lived in Indian tradition as the golden age of Hindu civilization. The two salient features of Indian history right down to the Mahomedan period were the failure of the Hindu Aryans to achieve any permanent form of political unity or stability, and their success, on the other hand, in building up on adamantine foundations a complex but vital social system, sufficiently elastic to shelter most of the indigenous populations of India with their primitive customs and beliefs, and sufficiently rigid to secure Hindu-Aryan ascendancy. The Mauryan and the Gupta dynasties succumbed as irretrievably to the centrifugal forces of petty States and chieftains perpetually at feud with each other as the more ephemeral kingdoms of Kanishka and Harsha. Buddhism, in spite of its tremendous uplift in the days of Asoka and the intermittent favour it enjoyed under later and lesser monarchs, succumbed as irretrievably, if more slowly, to the subtle and supple pressure of Hinduism which had almost stifled it before the Mahomedans gave it a final death blow.

ADAPTATION AND ABSORPTION.

Sir Valentine Chirol then pointed out how the same process of adaptation, assimilation, and absorption which had enabled Hinduism to defy the vicissitudes of Indian political history before the Mahomedan invasion, had gone on ever since, in spite of seven centuries of alien domination. Hindu theology and Hindu philosophy indeed underwent many remarkable developments after the tide of Mahomedan conquest had set in, but on the whole Hinduism had reacted more upon Indian Mahomedanism than Islam upon Hinduism. British domination, though it had never attempted to proselytize, had exercised indirectly a far greater influence on the soul and mind of India than militant Islam ever did, and less than a century ago many Englishmen believed that Hinduism would speedily break down or at least undergo complete transformation under the moral pressure of Christian civilization and Western education, and the lecturer showed how at that time much happened to justify that belief. But the racial bitterness produced by the Mutiny and its repression, and, curiously enough, the importation into India of Western political conceptions together with the diffusion of English as a common vehicle of expression amongst the diversity of Indian peoples speaking 50 different tongues, had helped to revive as never before the national aspirations of which the germs contained in the sacred literature of Hinduism stimulated centuries ago the Brahmanical reaction against Buddhism.

In conclusion Sir Valentine Chirol, whilst drawing attention to many phenomena in the present and largely anti-Western revival of Hinduism which might well disappoint those who had hoped for a more rapid fusion of Indian and European ideals, suggested that the British rulers of India had not perhaps reckoned enough with the marvellous tenacity of a social and religious system to which, with all its shortcomings, India owes the one great element of stability that has enabled her to weather so many tremendous storms without altogether losing the sense of an under lying unity stronger and more enduring than all the manifold lines of cleavage which have from time immemorial tended to divide her India, under British rule, is passing through a period of transition more momentous than she has ever known before, but still very brief indeed compared with all those other periods of Indian history which have only recently been rescued from the obscurity of bygone ages.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Lord Meston said that was the first time on which the Society met to commemorate the memory of one who might be called, without irreverence, the tutelar deity of that association. Sir George Birdwood had always appeared to him not as a normal product of the dull Victorian era, but as the reincarnation of some ancient teacher or medieval wise man, a sort of Galen or Brown come back to earth again. His wisdom, his inexhaustible fund of knowledge, his whimsical humour, and, above all, his irrepressible vitality, made him a unique figure in the intellectual life of his own generation.

In expressing gratitude to Sir Valentine Chirol for what he had taught them that evening, Lord Meston said what struck him most about the address was the secret of the enduring power of Hinduism. It had always been a puzzle how Hinduism had endured the fiery tests and trials to which it had been subjected through thousands of years, how it had succeeded in absorbing the great reforming faiths of Buddhism and Jainism, and held its own against the fierce proselytizing power of Islam. It was impossible to conceive of a religion which had stood the test of those thousand of years, and still commanded the hearts of millions of people, unless it had deep and enduring virtues of its own. Among these were its marvellous organization of family life, its sagacious outlook on the future of the human race, and a constant stretching-out for contact with the unknown and invisible world.

To many minds there had arisen the problem of how Hinduism was going to face and deal with the new power that now faced it—the growing power of modern democracy. To most Englishmen it was true that there seemed much in the democratic theory which was radically incompatible with the organization of Hinduism, and it would be one of the most momentous and most attractive processes of the human mind in the future to see the keen, plastic Brahmin intellect gird itself to meet and to conquer, or to absorb, the new theories which impinged on it at every point. (Cheers.)—"The Times."

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon arrived at Madras on Monday from Bangalore.

An Ahmedabad message says:—

At a meeting of the Gujarati Rajkiya Mandal it was resolved in view of the grave political situation, to advise the adoption of all stages of non-coperation.

A slight earthquake shock was experienced on Saturday night at Hyderabad Sind. No damage resulted. (A. P. I.)

IN DEFENCE OF SOVIET.

LENIN'S LETTERS TO BRITISH LABOUR.

Lenin's letter, which has been addressed by the Bolshevik dictator to "British workers," has been brought to this country by Alderman Ben Turner, chairman of the British Labour delegation which has been visiting Bolshevik Russia, who has also in his charge an interim report for presentation to the Conference of the British Labour party at Scarborough. The letter, published in the "Yorkshire Post," reads as follows:—

Comrades—First of all permit me to thank your for sending your delegation with the object of acquainting itself with Soviet Russia. When your delegation proposed to me to despatch through its intermediary a letter to the British workers, and perhaps also a proposal to the British Government, I answered that I gratefully accept the first suggestion, but that to the Government I must address myself not through the Labour delegation, but directly on behalf of our Government, through Comrade Tchitcherin. We have in this way addressed ourselves many times to the British Government with the most formal and solemn proposal to start peace negotiations. These proposals are still being made intermittently by Comrade Litvinoff and Comrade Krassin and all our other representatives. The British Government consistently does not accept our proposals. It is, therefore, not surprising that with the delegation of British workers I should want to speak solely as with a delegation of workers, and not in my capacity as a representative of the Government of Soviet Russia, but in the capacity of an ordinary communist. I was not surprised to find that the view-point of some of the members of your delegation does not coincides with that of the working class, but coincides with the view-point of the bourgeoise, the class of exploiters. This is because in all capitalist countries the Imperialist war has again exposed the inveterate abscees, namely the desertion of the majority of Parliamentary trade union leaders of the workers to the camp of the bourgeoisie. Under the oblique pretence of the "defence of the country," actually defending the spoliatory interests of one of the two groups of the world bandits, the Anglo-French-American or the German group, they entered into an alliance with the bourgeoisie against the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat: they covered up this treason with sentimental shop-keepers, reformist, and pacifist phrases about peaceful evolution, about constitutional measures, about democracy, etc. This was the case in all countries. It is not surprising that this very tendency existing in England has found expression in the composition of your delegation.

DELEGATION LECTURED.

Shaw and Guest, members of your delegation were obviously surprised and hurt by my statement that England, notwithstanding our peace proposals, notwithstanding the declarations of her Government continues her intervention, is carrying on a war against us, helping Wrangel in the Crimea and the White Guards in Poland—and they asked me whether I have proofs to this effect whether I can state how many trains with munitions were delivered by England to Poland, etc. I replied that for the purpose of getting access to the secret agreements of the British Government it is necessary to overthrow it by revolutionary means, and to lay hold of all documents of its foreign policy, as was done by us in 1917. Every educated person, every one genuinely interested in politics knew even before the revolution that the Tsar had secret treaties with the robber Governments of England, France, United States, Italy and Japan, for the partition of booty about Constantinople, Galicia, Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, etc. Only liars and hypocrites (excepting, of course, quite ignorant and illiterate people) could deny this, or pretend not to know it. But without revolution we would never be able to get the secret documents of the robber Governments of the capitalist class. Those leaders or representatives of the British proletariat—whether they be Parliamentarians, trade unonists, journalists, or other people—who pretend that they are ignorant of the existence of secret treaties of England, France the United States, Italy, Japan, and Poland for the plundering of other countries, for partition of booty, and who do not carry on a revolutionary struggle for the exposure of such treaties, show thereby needlessly once again that they are faithful servants of the capitalists. We knew this long ago. We are exposing this both here and in all other countries of the world. The visit to Russia of a delegation of British workers will accelerate the exposure of such leaders in England as well.

My above-mentioned interview with members of your delegation took place on the 28th May. A day later we received radios saying that Bonar Law conceded in the British Parliament that military help was rendered to Poland in October "for the defence against Russia" (of course, only for defence, only in October! In England there are still "influential Labour leaders" helping the capitalists to deceive the workers!) while the periodical, the "New Statesman," one of the most moderate of all moderate among middle-class newspapers or periodicals, wrote about the new tanks being shipped from England to Poland, more powerful than those used during the war against the Germans. Is it possible, then, not to laugh at those "leaders" of the British workers who, with an air of hurt innocence, are asking what "proofs" there are that England is making war on Russia and is helping Poland and the White Guards in the Crimea?

"SHOPKEEPERS' PHRASES."

Members of the delegation have asked me what I think to be of greater importance, whether the formation in England of a consistent revolutionary Communist party or immediate help of the working masses in England to the cause of peace with Russia. I replied that the answer to this question depends upon the convictions of those who give the answer. Genuine partisans of the liberation of the workers from the yoke of capital cannot possibly oppose the foundation of a communist party that alone is able to educate the working masses not after the bourgeois and shopkeeper fashion, that alone is able actually to expose, deride, and disgrace "leaders" who are capable of doubting whether England is helping Poland, etc. It need not be apprehended that there will be in England too many communists as even a small communist party is not existent there. But if anyone persists still in intellectual slavery under the bourgeoisie and continues to share the middle-class prejudices concerning "democracy" (bourgeois democracy!), pacifism, etc., then of course, such people could only injure the proletariat to an even greater extent should it occur to them to call themselves communists and to join the Third International. Such people are not capable of anything except the adoption of "sweetened resolutions" against intervention which are made up merely of shopkeepers' phrases. In a certain respect these resolutions are useful, inasmuch as the "old leaders" (the partisans of bourgeois democracy, peaceful methods, etc.), will make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the masses, exposing themselves the sooner the more resolutions they pass, which, being empty, and non-committal, are unattended by revolutionary action. To every one his due, let the communists work directly through their party for the enlightenment of the revolutionary consciousness of the workers. Let those who supported the "defence of the country" during the imperialistic war for the partition of the world, who supported the defence of the secret treaty of English capitalists with the Tsar for the plundering of Turkey, let those who "are ignorant" of the help to Poland and the White Guards in Russia rendered by Great Britain, let them quicker bring up to a ludicrous figure the member of their "pacifist resolutions." The sooner they will share the fate of Kerensky, the Mensheviks and social revolutionists in Russia.

ENGLAND THE REAL TERROR.

Some of the members of your delegation have asked me with surprise concerning Red terror, about the lack of the freedom of assembly, about our persecution of Mensheviks and Menshevik workers, etc. I replied that the real culprits of the terror are the Imperialists of England and her "allies" who have been and are conducting White terror in Finland and Hungary, in India and Ireland, who have been and are supporting Judenitch, Koltchak, Denikin, Pilsudsky, and Wrangel. Our Red terror is a defence of the working-class against the exploiters; it is the suppression of the resistance of the exploiters with whom the social revolutionists, the Mensheviks, and an insignificant number of Menshevik workers align themselves. The freedom of Press and assembly in a bourgeois democracy is tantamount to the freedom of the well to do to plot against the working people. It means freedom of bribing and buying up newspapers by the capitalist. I have so often explained this in the Press that it was not very entertaing to me to repeat myself.

However, two days after my interview with your delegates, the newspaper published a despatch saying that in addition to the arrests of Monatte and Loriot in France, Sylvia Pankhurst has been arrested; in England. This is the best answer of the British Government to the question which the non-communist "leaders" of British workers, captivated by boruogeois prejudices, are even afraid to ask, namely, the question, against which class is the terror directed? Whether against the oppressed and exploited or against the oppressors and exploiters; whether it is a question of affording "Freedom" to the capitalist to plunder, defraud, stupefy the working people, for whether the working people are to be free from the yoke of capitalists speculators, property holders. Comrade Sylvia Pankhurst is the representative of the interests of hundreds of millions of people who are oppressed by British and other capitalists, and it is on this account that she becomes an object of the White terror, and is deprived of freedom. The same "leaders" of workers who are conducting a non-communist policy are 99 per cent. representatives of the bourgeoisie, of its deceit, of its prejudices.

In conclusion, I once more thank you, comdades, for sending us your delegation. The fact of its getting us acquainted with Soviet Russia, notwithstanding the hostility of many of them towards the Soviet system and the dictatorship of the proletrait, notwithstanding the fact that it to an extraordinary extent in the captivity of bourgeois prejudices, will unavoidably result in accelerating the failure of capitalism of the whole world.

N. LENIN.

Moscow, 30th May, 1920.

THEN AND NOW.

A RAPID EVOLUTION.

In opening the Students' Club attached to the Forest College, Coimbatore, recently, His Excellency Lord Willingdon is reported to have addressed the students thus: "I hope you will discuss matters which refer to politics and I am quite sure when you discuss these matters you will discuss them from a constitutional point of view." In September 1919 when laying he foundation stone of the same club. His Excellency said: "He (Mr. Cowley Brown) said and I have no doubt he is quite right that there was one thing which you should never discuss and that was politics."

"MADNESS IN JUNAGADH."

WHAT IS THE WAY OUT OF THE IMPASSE?

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in Young India":—

Junagadh is the Moslem State in Kathiawad so named for its having been once the land of brave Kathis. It possesses a well-regulated college called after its founder the late Vazeer Bahauddin. The college had attracted a good many Sindhi scholars mostly Mahomedans. This college has the unique distinction of giving free tuition. Suddenly the new Nawab a few days ago issued an ukase expelling all non-Kathiawadi students within twenty-four hours. The poor bewildered students were forcibly entrained the same day and packed away to Sindh. No one knows the crime committed by the students. Rumours are that the Khilafat agitation is at the back of this mad order. The Hindu students have been thrown in to cover the shame of the dead.

Personally I welcome this expulsion. The bare-faced injustice of it would show the people the true nature of the subtly hostile forces arraigned against the Khilafat agitation. These States are themselves subjects of the Imperial State and therefore when the latter errs violently they are really worse of than the subjects who possess no sovereign powers. Having much to lose—both power and riches—they become willing instruments of injustice, and the nakedness of the injustice of the Imperial State is better reflected in the acts of Native States than in its own direct act. The subjects of Native States and those who live under their temporary protection therefore often become double sufferers. But I do not wish to diagnose the condition of Native States under British suzerainty.

My purpose is to show an easy way out of the impasse. The Principal of the College is reported to have resigned by way of protest against the extraordinary order. He deserves the warmest congratulations of those who want to see justice and purity in the Empire. But have not the Kathiawadi students a duty by the State and their comrades? In my opinion they should leave the college in a body after lodging a respectful protest. They will buy their free education at too dear a price if they have not the manliness to show their sympathy to their fellow-students by leaving the college. The Nawab Saheb may not still come to his senses. That is a matter of no concern to them. They will have done their duty by withdrawing from the College.

To the expelled students, I would say: "Do not lose heart. You will not beg to be readmitted to a College whose owner has so insulted you. You may even return the little compensation-money and the travelling expenses the Nawab Saheb has given you. Accepting any such compensation would be compromising with the wrong. You can get all the education you need in Sindh itself, without having to go to any college. There is too much idolatry about the education received in our schools and colleges. We must earn to be men before we learn to read and write. Nature has endowed men with the ability to overcome all difficulties in way of their progress literary or otherwise."

HAJ PILGRIMS.

NO MORE ACCOMODATION AVAILABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The Punjab Government has issued the following communiqué:—

It is notified that cholera has again broken out among the Haj pilgrims in Bombay. Several thousands of them are detained and no more accommodation is available. This outbreak of cholera will delay the embarkation of those assembled in Bombay and new arrivals are unlikely to reach the Hedjas in time for the pilgrimage. Intending pilgrims are therefore advised in their own interests not to start for the pilgrimage this year as it is too late.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF HINDU WIDOWS.

PROCESS ISSUED AGAINST EDITOR OF "EPHIPHANY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Before Mr. R. F. Lodge, I.C.S., officiating District Magistrate of Hewrah, to-day, Manindra Nath Ganguli, pleader, applied for the issue of a process against Mr. T. E. Teignmouthhore, Editor and Publisher of "Ephiphany", and Mr. D. L. Munro, printer and Mr. Hamedar Hoosein Joardar, a contributor, charging them with defamation. The petitioner stated that the defendants published a letter in the "Ephiphany" of 19th June casting aspersions upon Hindu widows, saying that 99 per cent. of them are unchaste and that they pass their lives by prostitution either in public or in private. In consequence of this publication, the petitioner's feelings as a member of the Hindu community had been seriously wounded. The petitioner had widows amongst his own relatives.

In reply to a question by the Magistrate, the counsel for the petitioner said that the complaint had been brought with the object of preventing such stuff going into the paper again and the case might be compounded if a suitable apology were made in the open court and published in the newspapers. The Magistrate issued the process as prayed for.

During the month of June, the total number of patients treated at the Varjevandas Madhavdas dispensary at Sion was 1265.

The total number of patients treated in the Nandkoverba Zenana Hospital at Bhoraji in the month of June, was 2837.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

WORKS COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, July 12.

The Government of India have been considering the possibility of establishing a Works Committee in Government factories. The Works Committees as constituted in many factories and workshops in England normally consists of a number of men selected by the management to represent the controlling authorities and supervising staff and an equal number elected by the workpeople. The Committee meets regularly for interchange of views and discussion of difficulties, ventilation of grievances and consideration of any questions referred to it. The Government of India have resolved to make an experimental introduction of Works Committees into their printing presses.

SCHOOLMASTER CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

GETS 8 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 12.

A Tellicherry message says that the schoolmaster of Payanur and a coolly recruiter who were arrested at Cannanore while they were taking with them several school children evidently work on Ceylon and other estates have been sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions' Judge of North Malabar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain A. Kenneth MacEwan, Military Secretary, Captain C. Brooke-Short and Captain C. J. Brigg Aides-de-Camp left Ganeshkhind for Bombay on Monday evening.

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, The Hon. Mr. E. H. Froom, Sir Samson David, The Hon. Mr. Justice C. G. H. and Mrs. Fawcett, The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Mr. E. Maconochie, Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol, and Mr. C. F. Cunningham have left Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain K. Kenneth MacEwan, Military Secretary, Captain C. Brooke-Short Captain the Hon. J. A. P. Verney and Captain C. J. Brigg Aides-de-Camp returned to Ganeshkhind on Tuesday morning.

FOR INDIGESTION TAKE BISURATED MAGNESIA.

Nearly everybody suffers at times after eating. Many can rarely eat without suffering the most excruciating agony. Some people call this indigestion, some dyspepsia; others gastritis; but no matter what you call it, no matter how many remedies or how many doctors you may have tried—quick relief may usually be obtained by taking half a teaspoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia in a little hot water immediately after meals. This neutralises the acid and stops food fermentation—the cause of nine-tenths of all stomach trouble—and thus enables the stomach to proceed with digestion in a painless, normal manner. Care should be taken to insist on getting the genuine *Bisurated* magnesia which is obtainable in both powder and tablet form.

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Agents all over India

ANOTHER WAR!

TURKS-BRITISH FIGHTING.

A THREATENING SITUATION.

"The Times" Constantinople correspondent wired under date June 16.

Fighting between the British forces on the Ismid front and the Nationalists has begun.

After the retreat of the Government Volunteers at Ismid they passed through our lines west of the town and were disarmed. The Nationalists, pursuing, fired on the British outposts, and yesterday delivered two small attacks on our position, which they shelled. The attacks were repulsed and the enemy guns silenced. Last night a company of Indian troops on the northern flank of our position was attacked and had some casualties.

In the meantime some 200 Nationalist descended on Guebze, on the Anatolian railway, about halfway between Constantinople and Ismid. They carried off two officials, but did not molest the British troops there.

We are thus practically in a state of war with the Nationalist forces (of Mustapha Kemal), who have broken the armistice and delivered an unprovoked attack on our troops. In these circumstances the question whether Damad Ferid Pasha will sign the peace terms or not is becoming more academic than ever. The Nationalists are in a thoroughly aggressive mood. They are alleged to have committed fresh massacres in Cilicia after breaking the armistice with the French; they continue to execute their Turkish political opponents wherever they catch them; they are fairly well off for rifles and ammunition; and their numbers are increasing.

It is time the British Government and the British people realised these facts and understood that the long deliberations of the Supreme Council have allowed a situation to develop in Turkey under which the enforcement even of the less important clauses of the Peace Treaty can be effected only by military force, and that such military force is not locally available. If the Treaty is not to be a mere scrap of paper, it must either be enforced or modified. But in present circumstances the Nationalist leaders are not in a mood to accept any but the most extensive modifications of its terms, and if given an inch will threateningly demand an ell, unless and until they are given a severe lesson.

Above all, we must face the facts. We are again at war—if not with Turkey, at least with the majority of the Turkish governing class, which alone matters.

30 BRITISH CASUALTIES.

A TRAECHEROUS ATTACK.

Inquirers at the War Office last night were informed that a British outpost of Punjabis was treacherously attacked on Tuesday by Nationalist troops. Yesterday the position was somewhat easier.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent says that the company of Punjabis was suddenly surrounded by a superior force of Nationalist troops. The officer in command decided, in the circumstances, to withdraw, and the Nationalist commander agreed not to hamper the retirement of the British force. The British advance guard was allowed to pass, but the Nationalists treacherously opened fire on the main body, wounding some 30 men and taking the intelligence officer prisoner.

Reinforcements were immediately sent, while a British warship kept the Nationalists at bay by shelling their positions.

The British High Commissioner in Constantinople, Admiral de Robeck, has gone to Ismid, where two British cruisers have arrived.

FRENCH PRISONERS TURKS.

From information received by the *Temps* it appears that the Turks did not break their pledge in attacking the French battalion of sharpshooters which was occupying Bozanti (north-west of Adana). These troops started their march towards the sea on May 28, whereas the armistice was not to begin before May 30.

The French prisoners in the hands of the Turks amount to 10 officers and about 560 men.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The monsoon has extended over northern and East Punjab but has weakened in the central parts of the country. The temperature has fallen considerably in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar the United Provinces, Central India, east Konkan and Malabar; local in Assam, Orissa, East and North Punjab. Central India west, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and South East Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Rajputana Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Table Island three, Mergui two, Tavoy four, Diamond Insland one and a half, Akyab three, Lashio one, Dibrugarh two, Silahar one and a half, Sambalpur one, Ranchi one and a half, Daltongunj four, Benares one and a half, Cawnpore a quarter, Lucknow, Manipuri, Rurkee and Mukteswar two, Barlly three quarters, Meerut Delki, Rawipindi and Dharampore one, Ambala three quarter Ludhiana a half, Saugor. Jubbulpore and Belgaum one, Mercara Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Rajputana.

CINEMA FILMS.

PRESIDENCY EXAMINATION BOARD.

A press note states.—

Regarding the general desirability in the public interest of the action decided upon by the Government of India for the establishment of adequate machinery for the examination and certification of cinema films prior to their exhibition in this country, no doubt has been expressed. It is generally recognised that a procedure found desirable in this connection in most Western communities, is not less necessary and desirable for India.

Accordingly the Governor of Bombay in Council has, under the powers conferred under the Cinematograph Act II of 1918, as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, and in pursuance of the authority granted by the Governor General in Council, constituted a Board consisting of the following gentlemen:—

President (Ex officio, The Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Members.

(1) Major C. Robb, D.A.A.G., Bombay Brigade, (2) Mr. A. L. Covernton, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, (3) Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (junior), (4) The Hon. Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodawalla, (5) Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

The duties of this Board will be to examine and certify Cinema Films as suitable for public exhibition in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Aden. The Board has been asked to frame rules under certain provisions of the Act. Owners of films are therefore warned that they should take steps to have all films which they intend to exhibit certified by the Board thus constituted. All particulars regarding the arrangements to be made for the examination of films can be obtained from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The work of the Examining Board will not represent any charge upon the public purse, as expenses connected with its work will be met by means of fees charged for the examination of films.

"TWO MEDDLING VETERANS"

PROPOSED ASSAULT ON "FOUNT OF HONOUR."

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:

Some gentlemen here are inclined to cheapen the honorary degree of LL.D. The Senate has decided to confer the honour on Lord Sinha, a decision with which I shall not violently quarrel. Lord Sinha is a born recipient of honours. But what shall I say about proposed bestowal of titles on middling veterans whose names are being canvassed? The Madras University has, so far, given the honour only to two men besides Lord Hardinge. In Bombay not more than half-a-dozen ever got it. I am not sure about Calcutta, but I know that there are in Bengal a score of people better entitled to such distinction than the two gentlemen who are mentioned here as incipient LL.D's. I hope the bathos will not be accentuated here by timing the business with the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

IMPORTS OF SOVEREIGNS.

PROHIBITION REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 13.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary notifies the removal of prohibition of imports of sovereign into India.

KARKATAK KIRTANA CONFERENCE.

NEXT SESSION TO MEET AT MYSORE

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 12.

The first Karnataka Kirthana Conference concluded last night, when a large and mixed gathering was present to near Mr. Muduvedkar perform discourse on Vidyaranya, the founder of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Next year's conference was invited to Mysore by Venkatkrishnayya. (Cheers).

The conference organised an association for sustained work throughout the Kannvada districts and telegraphed to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore who wrote appreciating their efforts and wishing them success in their endeavours for the up-lifting of Kannara country. The Maharaja's message when read at the conference elicited tremendous outburst of applause.

Mr. Karpur Srinivasrao hanked the Kirtankars for their patriotic work and eulogised the selfless labours of Jayaramachar who single-handed organised the Conference.

In dissolving the Conference, V. P. Madhavarao, C.I.E., who received an ovation on rising to speak, emphasised the unity of purpose underlying the different castes and creeds in India, drew pointed attention to Sir Valentine Chirol's recent address in London, wherein he affirmed that the underlying unity in space of apparent differences cannot possibly be disturbed. Madhavarao affirmed the necessity of education of masses in all their duties, owing to the coming political changes. The Dharwar people were very patriotic in having undertaken this work of teaching, in the right moment and earnestness. He wished them success. An enjoyable At Home was given at Madhavarao's residence, Patanbhavanin in honour of the delegates.

The Bombay Chronicle

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OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Bombay Chronicle is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The independence of its Editorial columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

N. W. RLY. STRI KERS.

PREPARE TO MAKE HIJRAT

Mr. J. B. Miller, President N. W. Railway Associations, Lahore, sends us the following:—

A public meeting of Railway employees was held last Friday night at 9 p.m. on 7-7-20 outside Mochi gate Lahore. Out of some other useful resolutions a resolution was passed to leave India a country where justice was being denied to the strikers and to take Hijrat. The strikers had been crying from 23rd April before the authorities ruling over India till now the 7th July 1920 but to no avail. Resolutions had been passed by different bodies, Associations, Departments, Public and the Strikers and wires sent to the Secretary of State for India in England, Viceroy Lieuteant Governor of Punjab, and the Railway Board to help the strikers and hear their grievances, but it looks that the Government denies to help the poor class and they wish them to serve in the same degrading position in which they used to serve. The time having changed it could never be possible. Men feel and care for their honour and grace as other people do and they realise what a free labour is. Under the circumstances the only thing advisable is to leave a country which cannot procure sufficient food for them and have no one to hear their grievances. The strikers never thought that the Indian Government will be so careless towards them, and alas they were forced to take these steps which they never liked to undertake. Whatever the difficulties and dangers may stand in the way of honour and grace they are ready to sacrifice any thing for achieving their object of unity, fraternity and liberty.

2. Nearly one hundred men gave their names for Hijrat to-day.

3. N. W. Railway servants are hereby requested to inform this office if any one at your station is willing to take up Hijrat. His name with full particulars of his residence and his fathers name and certificate No. should be carefully noted and sent to this office as soon as possible. It is thought when a lot of one thousand is ready to move good arrangements of transport will be made and I will be on the head of all as Leader. Every arrangement of food will be made in communication with the Railway servants at stations in the way who, I believe, will be pleased to help their fellow workers.

4. Permission of Hijrat and passports will be arranged by the Hijrat office, Delhi, to whom a copy of this letter will be forwarded.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal (now in England), has written to a friend in Calcutta saying that Lady Sanderson is considerably better, although she has recently lost her mother who died suddenly. Sir Lancelot himself is looking forward to coming out with Lady Sanderson in October next.

SIND MAHAJAREENS.

A FAREWELL MESSAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 13.

Seth Haji Abdulah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, sent yesterday, the following telegraphic message to the first *kafla* of the Sindhi *mohajreens* at Peshwar through their leader Raisul Mohajreen Janmahomed Joonejo, Barrister.

"Though your separation is heart-rending yet you are compelled to become exiles through bureaucratic repression in Sind. Your feelings of self-restraint and self-sacrifice deserve our deep appreciation. Hoping you will arrive safe there. Convey my greetings to the whole *kafla*, which I hope, will establish a good colony in the Islamic kingdom of Afghanistan. Kindly keep in touch with us and let us remain cemented together wherever we may be. Convey also my thanks to all your comrades who immensely helped Khilafat here. Goodbye. God is your protector. Koran your guide. Flourishing of Islam be your aim. Amen."

SWADESHI STORES AT CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 12.

Shaikhulhind Maulana Mahmood Ulli Asan who paid a flying visit on the 8th instant, performed the opening ceremony of the Khilafat Swadeshi Stores, Limited started by Maulana Hasrat Mohni to push wholesale Swadeshi business at Cawnpore and provide facilities for local and mofussil retailers.

Maulana expressed his appreciation of the work by purchasing some pieces of cloth.

SHIP BUILDING ACTIVITIES ON W. COAST.

NEW VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 13.

There is at present considerable shipbuilding activity on the West Coast and a number of native vessels are now under construction, while one of the Indian firms floated in Bombay with a capital of Rs. 10,000,000 for exploiting the forest resources of Malabar has just got down a shipbuilding export for the construction of a sufficient number of native vessels for the purpose of facilitating the transport of timber and other meterials at a less cost from Malabar to Bombay and other distant ports.

A motor ship has just been completed at Pallwithi, Cochin and will be launched this week. It is a double bottomed vessel made of excellent teakwood with cabin accommodation for three officers, three engineers, and a captain. Its tonnage is 1,350 gross and 800 nett; the dimensions being 185 feet between upright 30 feet beam and 1,119 inches depth with a speed of nine knots. The vessel is fitted with twin screw driven by 165 H. P. semidial engine and with a complete auxilliary sets for pumps and electric plant, electric wind glasses and winches electric steering gear and an alternative head steering gear. It has complete fittings for marines and is provided with Marconi's wireless. The fittings were carried out by Captain James Stalker R. N., naval expert; and the ship is to be named "Howard."

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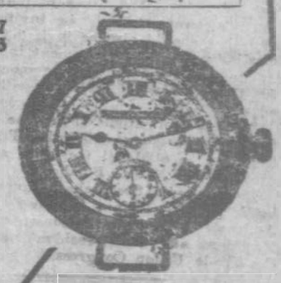

NEW PATENT STYLE

"TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE."

SCATHING REMARKS AGAINST POLICE AND MAGISTRATE.

On 16th June one Ramrao Vamanji Pandit of Palghar was sentenced to three months' rigerous imprisonment by Mr. V. H. Thakur, First Class Magistrate, Palghar, for bringing a false charge of theft.

Against this sentence Messrs. D. M. Gupte and P. M. Vajifdar, High Court pleaders, appealed in behalf of the accused to the Sessions Judge, Thana, Mr. Taleyarkhan.

The learned Sessions Judge, in the course of an elaborate judgment, has made certain scathing remarks against the police and the Magistrate, *inter alia* that they between them brought about a travesty of justice.

"SENSELESS."

"The trial Magistrate's judgment", says the learned Judge, "is not at all clear and it is only after the record is studied that any sense can be made out of it. He has also admitted certain documents without legal proof and has misappreprited evidence and drawn wrong conclusions from it. The accused had lodged a complaint against one Gulam Hoosein and his Pathan hirelings that they had come from Bombay to Katala and carried off from his depot grass of the value of Rs. 2,250 belonging to him and in his possession, in spite of his remonstrances and the Pathans being armed with sticks.

"Gulam Hoosein admits that the grass was in the accused's possession and that he and his men had taken it away in spite of the accused's protests. He however alleges that the grass belonged to his firm of Alimahamd Mulji and that it was in the accused's possession as the firm's servant. Unless these allegations are proved the accused could not be convicted of bringing a false charge. Gulam Hoosein claims to have acquired the grass from accused's brother Yashwant. It is, however, clear that Yashwant had not transferred the ownership of any grass to Gulam Hoosein's firm, but had merely agreed to deliver certain quantity of grass to the firm in satisfaction of advances that the firm had made to him. The Sub-Inspector says that when he made enquiry into accused's complaint he learnt from Gulam Hoosein that he had contracted to purchase 10 lakhs of grass bundles from Yashwant.' Gulam Hoosein speaks of the moneys given by his firm to Yashwant as 'advances', and the firm has taken a pro note for Rs. 3,000 and an equitable mortgage of his title deeds from Yashwant. This shows that the relations between Yashwant and the firm were those of debtor and creditor with a superadded agreement on the part of the debtor to wipe off the debt by delivering 10 lakhs of bundles of grass. The agreement could not make the creditor owner of the grass in the debtor's possession, or that might come to be in his possession subsequent to the date of the agreement. The ownership would continue to be with the debtor, and if the debtor failed to fulfil his contract and was disposing of his grass to others the creditor's remedy would be to sue him for breach of his contract or for recovery of advance made to him. He cannot take the law in his own hands and by professing that the ownership of the grass had passed to him carry off the grass against the wish of the person in possession. The allegation that the accused was in possession as the firm's servant is palpably false. Gulam Hoosein states that his cousin Alimahmad told him that the accused was employed as a servant on the recommendation of his brother Yashwant, Alimahmad has not been examined and to account for any absence of any payment of wages it is alleged that the accused was employed on probation. It is obviously a cock-and-bull story. I have hitherto screened that the grass stored at Katala belonged to Yashwant and not to the accused. Even on that assumption the forcible removal of grass by Gulam Hoosein would be unlawful, if not also dishonest, and the accused could not be convicted of bringing a false charge which he knew he had no just or lawful grounds to bring. It is contended that the accused had alleged that the grass was his and not Yashwant's. Assuming, however, that statement was false that would not make the charge brought by him against Gulam Hoosein and his hirelings to be false. . . . The Magistrate's judgment is not even consistent. In the earlier part of his judgment he finds that the firm and Yashwant were partners in the business. Whereas at the end of his judgment he finds that Yashwant was carrying on the business for the firm. For the aforesaid reasons I hold that the prosecution has entirely failed to prove that accused's complaint was made without just and lawful cause. I therefore set aside the conviction and sentence recorded against him and acquit him of the offence with which he is charged.

"TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE."

"Before parting with the case I cannot help remarking that the police and the Magistrate have between them brought about a travesty of justice. Here was a man who while his goods in his possession were being forcibly carried off by Gulam Hoosein and his Pathan hirelings had sought the aid of the police without obtaining it. He then complained to the Magistrate who directed the police to make an enquiry. The police reported that it was a civil dispute and had the complaint struck off. They then prosecuted the man for bringing a false charge and the Magistrate who heard the case wrongly convicted him and sent him to jail. Whereas if the complaint against Gulam Hoosein and his hirelings had been proceeded with, they would have been hard put to it to clear themselves."

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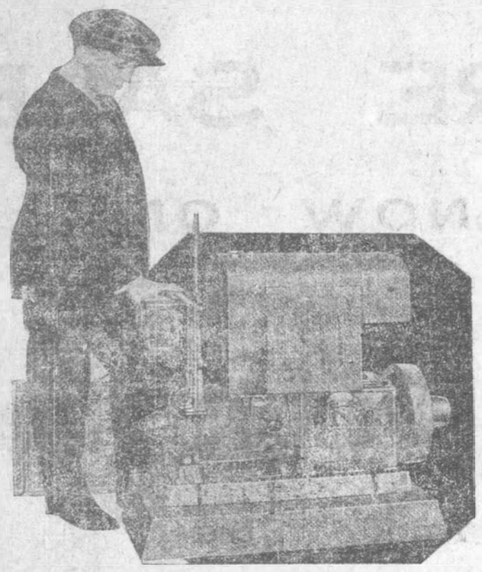

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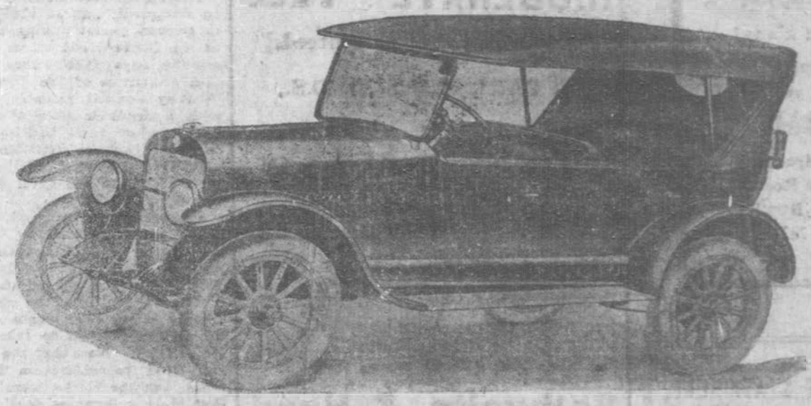

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TURKISH HISTORY.

NEW CHAPTER.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Mr. Perceival Landon writes to the "Daily Telegraph":—

A brief review of the Turkish situation, centre and circumference alike, is called for if the present state of the problem is to be understood—a state which four months ago was not foreseen or provided for by those who then began in earnest to frame the terms of peace, and have not in any great measure allowed the subsequent turns of the Eastern kaleidoscope to affect their original scheme. The picture is gloomy, but it must for that reason be faced with fuller knowledge and with farther sight into the new chapter which, whether the Treaty be signed in its present form or not, began with its presentation on the 11th of last month.

Thrace shows no change. The old determination to resist by force the first crossing of the frontier by Greek troops remains the chief factor of the crisis. In this connection, as well as that of Smyrna, a deep effect has been produced by the report of Tewfik from Paris that neither France nor Italy propose to employ military force to assist the Greeks to obtain by force any territorial gain at the expense of Turkey. Of course, the Turkish Government have long been aware of the general feeling in both countries, but it had not hitherto received official confirmation of this attitude—which, it will be remembered, is in strict conformity with the consistent British attitude to Hellenic ambitions. On the other hand, it is easy to foresee circumstances which would entirely alter the present intentions of the Allies, and the Ottoman Government will be unwise indeed to build upon any hope that the Treaty practically as it stands, will not be enforced by the three Powers in perfect agreement.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S POLICY.

From the Crimea comes news of a vital disagreement between the policy of General Wrangel and that of the Allies. It is generally known in commercial circles here, which are attempting to build up trade relations with Russia at this otherwise auspicious juncture, that a stern veto has been placed upon any attempt by General Wrangel to extend his front so as to include the territory required for the provision of food for the coming winter. The embarrassment thus caused to the existing pourparlers with Krassin is, of course, the reason for this divergence of view, which, however, has its reverse side in presenting a great inducement to the Moscow Soviet to come to an understanding with the British Government within the limited terrain of the present negotiations. The refusal of M. Millerand to join us in our policy finds, however, a natural echo among General Wrangel's advisers, who believe that the spread of Bolshevism in the Near East is more likely to be checked by the action of the Crimean forces than by any signature from Moscow—a belief which the course of events in Transcaucasia goes far to justify.

The position in the latter region is more ominous than ever. Georgia is now confronted with a Soviet demand that she shall either capture Batoum herself or shall permit the free passage of Bolshevik troops across the territory for that purpose. In any case, the blindest of optimists here have reluctantly realised that Bolshevik control of Transcaucasia has become an achieved thing. It is not believed that Commander Luke and his mission at Tiflis will remain there more than a few days longer.

It is perhaps time to restate in the strongest possible manner that our military authorities here have throughout pursued a strong and consistent policy. General Milne has entirely dissociated himself from the political aspect of the Transcaucasian problem, but has steadily represented the military position caused by the unwillingness either of Great Britain or her Allies—of the six French battalions which left Constantinople recently it appears that only one was destined for Batoum—to shoulder the great effort required by the inauguration of any campaign in this area. Here, too, uncertainty as to the ultimate policy to be adopted at Batoum is causing great anxiety among commercial pioneers, who are now inclined to withdraw their goods and to postpone all enterprise until the situation is defined.

ARMENIAN POSITION WORSE.

The Armenians are returning to their work of relief in Armenia, though no hope is entertained among them of the immediate realisation of the hopes of this brave but ill-fated race. In the Cilician area the Armenian position has become worse than at any period since the Armistice. The news that the French have come to terms with Mustafa Kemal, and that no further protection of the Armenians by military strength is now to be hoped for, has crowned the unmerited disaster of a people for whom our sympathy has long been more than mere tradition. The proposal of their leaders that, failing definite protection by the French, the entire population should be repatriated, is, unfortunately, outside the sphere of practical relief, though the dedication of Cyprus to the temporary purpose of sheltering large numbers, and the concentration of the remainder in the seaside ports, would go far to relieve the immediate crisis. It is realised here that, failing all other aid, and in face of even enormous expense, our countrymen will be wise to continue the policy of protection which is so intimately interwoven with almost every clause of the present terms of peace with Turkey.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN OUTBREAK.

The news of the rising of the Garba Shammar Arabs in the Tell Afar district and the death of Major Barlow and Lieutenant Stuart is believed here to have connection with the resignation of Emir Abdullah from the position of Foreign Minister to the Hedjaz Ministry. It is also regarded as the aftermath of the recent troubles in the Deir-es-Zor area, which Emir Feisal found himself unable to control. For the moment the chief importance seems to be that an opportunity is thus offered for the spread of Bolshevik activity on our Northern Mesopotamian frontier. As to this advance in Persian and adjacent regions the information here is extremely scanty. No faith, however, is placed in the reported willingness of the Red force to retire from Enzeli unless in a western direction, which, while affording temporary relief in Persia, would presage early trouble in Eastern Anatolia. There is no news of the better treatment of our small naval force captured in Baku, though it is believed the Italians—who are there left at liberty—are doing whatever is possible for them.

To those on the spot there is an ominous air of unreality about the discussions of the delimitation of the Armenian frontier by President Wilson. That the matter should have been regarded as conceivable in the present state of Eastern Anatolia only indicates how little the real position there is realised by Hestern nations. Some attention to this aspect of the affair is drawn by the statement of an indiscreet member of the Armenian Delegation in Paris, who asserted that the whole of the provinces of Van and Bitlis had been awarded to Armenia, in direct defiance of Article 62 of the Treaty, which provides for the creation of an autonomous State of Kurdistan out of the said area. This unfortunate admission of Armenian ambition was speedily censored out of the Press, but its appearance is regrettable as tending to increase the confusion in an inflammable district, besides proving the complete misunderstanding of the actual situation.

TURKEY AND THE TREATY.

Nearer home no change is to be seen except that the avowed policy of the Turkish Government to discontinue any repression of Nationalist activity until after the signature of the Treaty has given Mustafa Kemal the freedom of which he has fully availed himself. Refugees are now pouring into our sphere at Ismid with reports of a relentless campaign being carried on by the Nationalists against their political opponents. The action of the Grand Vizier has demonstrated the invertebrate and despairing attitude of the anti-Nationalist Ministry here, which the reports of their own delegation in Paris only serve to emphasise. It is not believed anywhere that the reply to the Allies' demands will be of a nature to be considered by even the most lenient of the Entente Powers, and the question arises as to the alternative policy which will then have to be adopted.

In spite of this gloomy atmosphere there is a current of opinion which may be noted. It is more and more realised that the question of Smyrna is the crux of the whole problem. No other portion of the Treaty is really unacceptable. It is recognised that the many provisions of the settlement are in effect only a definition of the mandate under the Allies for the government of an independent kingdom for a term of years—which, to Eastern eyes, is by no means an illogical position, especially in view of the strict limitations which have for many years curbed the autocracy both of the Sultan and of the Committee of Union and Progress. Therefore nothing except territorial loss really affects the Turkish willingness to sign the terms. And of the portions to be severed only Thrace and Smyrna are regarded as unjust. So far as Thrace is concerned, the pill, though bitter, will be swallowed as a reasonable penalty for the folly in entering and prolonging the war, and as after all a mere continuance of European losses during eighty years. But Smyrna is in another category.

It is not believed here that Mr. Lloyd George, whose intermediation on the side of reason and justice has been the outstanding feature of the entire peace negotiations, is blind to the danger; and words that have dropped from M. Venizelos from time to time confirm the belief in certain circles that the last has not been heard of the Smyrna tangle. Many of the understandings between the Powers have clearly found no place in the Treaty, and it may be hoped that these mutual agreements will form the basis of direct negotiations between M. Venizelos and Damad Ferid. To the observer there seems one hitherto overlooked means of obtaining the immediate signature of peace. Now that the hazardous nature of the proposed policy at Smyrna is grasped, the scales have fallen from the eyes of responsible Greeks, many of whom, even in Athens itself, are calling out against M. Venizelos for not having secured for his country the two islands of Cyprus and Rhodes, which they regard as of equal importance with the possession of Smyrna. According to the Greek statesman's own admission, the islands of the Dodecanese are ceded to Italy, only that the latter may in turnhand them over to Greece. To this arrangement there is one notable exception. Rhodes itself remains in Italian sovereignty until—and this is a point that seems to indicate the possibility of negotiation—Cyprus also is given by us to the Hellenes. Is there not an opportunity here of clearing out of the way the sole obsacle to that restoration of permanent status in the Near East upon which not only the prosperity there of both the Turks and the Allies must be based, but whereby the spread of the virus of Bolshevism may alone be arrested?

"BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Anti-Humbug's letter several times over and if I have failed to discover what it is that has aroused his spleen, perhaps it is because I have not the same faculty as Anti-Humbug has of being so easily amused and surprised at a plain statement of facts and a plainer deduction therefrom. It is evident that Mr. Anti-Humbug is not so much Japanophil as possessed of the Asiatic egotism if I may so term it—and this prepossession of his makes him so sensitive as to say a word of defence of even a country like Japan which prides in parading its new donned Occidental cloth ing. Anti-Humbug's logic is very curious. I happen to say "Mr. A's cat is black."

"Frothy nonsense," says indignant Anti-Humbug, "Mr. B's pussy is much darker in colour." That there are ten thousand high way robbers in Paris is no reason why you should pilfer your neighbour. That European countries "think Imperially". (Mr. Anti-Humbug evidently does not know the origin and exact meaning of the phrase,, is no justification for Japan's dishonourable dealings in China, and her untold oppressions in Korea. As regards the corrupt commercial life of the Japanese, I should like Mr Anti-Humbug to make inquiries of merchants having to do with Japanese trade and he will learn the truth about it. He needn't then go to Mr. Pooley or any one of those prejudiced Europeans for authority. Mr. Anti-Humbug who is obviously vastly learned in history himself, recommends my studying that important subject impartially. May I in turn recommend him to study the Indian Factory Act, for there is an implicit ignorance of it in his query:—"Certainly working for 14 hours and more in India is not holiday making according to B. M. A.?"

Once again I assert that Mr. Hameed was quite right in proposing a boycott of Japanese goods. Mr. Anti-Humbug has ignored his letter altogether and gone off at a target with question-begging arguments to attack me and has provoked a controversy where there was really room for none.

In conclusion, I draw Mr. Anti-Humbug's attention to your admirable notes on the Japanese situation in your Friday's issue.

Yours, etc.,

B. M. A.

Bombay, July 12.

SERIOUS DECOITY AT SUKCHAR.

OWNER OF HOUSE STABBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The Alipore District police are enquiring into a serious dacoity committed on Saturday night by a gang of up-country Hindu and Mohamedans in the house of a Bengali sugar merchant at Sukchar on the Eastern Bengal Railway within 12 miles of Calcutta. The dacoits nubering some ten men proceeded in two taxis from Calcutta and ransacked the house with the aid of lighted torches, stabbed the owner and another inmate of the house in order to compel them to give up the key of a safe which the dacoits rifled and decamped with cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 20,000. The wounded men were removed to Barrackpore hospital where the condition of one of them is precarious.

MUNICIPAL GUJERATI TEACHERS.

DEMAND INCREASE IN PAY.

The Honorary Secreteries of the Municipal Gujarati Teachers' Association have addressed the following petition to the chairman and members of the Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay.

This association humbly beg to inform the members of the Schools Committee that they have hitherto more submitted several petitions demanding increment in their salaries and that as their hardships have been daily increasing thereafter, they have at last resolved that if they do not receive on or before the 11th of August, 1920, a favourable answer offering satisfactory increase in their salaries to them, then in that case all the teachers will, on the occasion of the meeting of the schools committee to be held after the abovementioned date, collect in a body before the Corporation hall to demonstrate their grievances in person, and will subsequently take further steps of a practical nature.

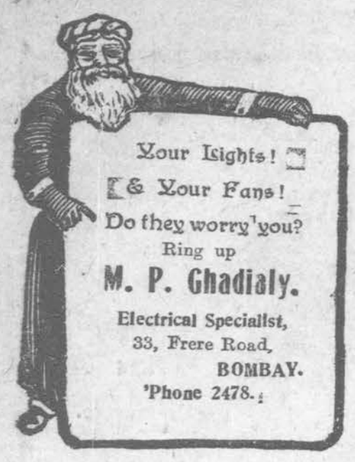
THE AGARKAR DAY.

THE "MODERN VISHWAMITRA."

The Agarkar Day was celebrated on Sunday the 11th instant, as announced, seventy-five persons, including a few ladies, took part in the dinner which was arranged at the premises of the Young Men's Educational Society, Kandewadi, the authorities of Prof. Abdul Karim's Academy of Music also placed their spacious hall at the disposal of the Agarkar Day Committee. Those who were present for the dinner included the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Prof. W. B. Patwaddhan, Dr. Trilokekar, Mr. Bhagwandas Madhaodas, Mr. Tarkhad, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Hatim Attari, Principal Kashalkar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. D. G. Vaidya, Mr. Parchure, Mr. and Mrs. Zabuwalla and Mr. and Mrs. Sayyad.

The meeting was announced at 4 p.m. The Hall of the Servants of India Society was fully crowded and a good number of ladies was seen in the audience. The Hon. Mr. Kamat, presided. First the elocution competition took place. In all ten candidates, of whom four came from Poona, took part in it. Mr. Panchdhari and Mr. Hadap got the two prizes of Rs. 20, and Rs. 10 in the subject "Social Reform and Legislation." Mr. Potdar was given a prize of Rs. 30 in the subject "Position of Women." Then Prof. Patwardhan delivered his address. He spoke for over an hour and described how Mr. Agarkar himself had renounced everything but lived and died to get every thing for his country. He described Mr. Agarkar's personality and styled him "the modern Vishvamitra, the maker of a new world." He then exhorted the audience to follow in the footsteps of the great man whose anniversary they were celebrating. The Hon. Mr. Kamat then spoke for half an hour and told the audience that he had the privilege of being a student of Mr. Agarkar and described his method of teaching, his humour, his conversation and said that the Agarkar School of thought had triumphed in several ways and he said now the question before them was whether to follow the Agarkar School of thought or its opposite. Mr. Kamat said that had Mr. Agarkar lived to this day he would have worked a veritable revolution in the social ideas of the people. He described him as the one great social reformer that this part of the country had produced. It was certainly derogatory to Poona that it should not celebrate the Agarkar Day. Agarkar lived there and worked there. The Presidents requested Mr. Altekar and his friends who have started this movement in Bombay to change their scene next year and to celebrate the Agarkar Day in Poona. Mr. Kamat closed his speech after referring to the new opportunities that India had now secured and appealing to the audience to make full use of them.

After according a vote of thanks to the chair the gathering dispersed.



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UNREST IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ASSISTANT CLERKS' CASE AGAINST THE TREASURY.

A strike in the Civil Service is scarcely to be imagined, but at the present time there is serious unrest among the assistant clerks in the Government offices on the question of salaries, says "The Times." The reconstruction committee of the Civil Service National Whitley Council recently found itself faced with a deadlock after a settlement of the questions at issue had appeared to be well in sight, and the situation has been relieved only by a reference of the difficulties which have arisen to the Civil Service Arbitration Board.

Following on the breakdown of the Whitley Council negotiations, a meeting of the Association of Assistant and Supervising Assistant Clerks was held last week at which resolutions were passed calling on the association to continue the struggle until satisfactory salary settlements were reached, and asking the Council to take steps to start a strike fund. Now that the question has been submitted to arbitration the situation is less tense, but the clerks seem to be determined that their grievances shall be redressed.

Mr. W. J. Brown, the secretary of the Assistant Clerks' Association, yesterday outlined the case for the clerks.

The reorganization sub-committee of the Whitley Council, to whom the question of salaries was referred, produced an agreed report which created four classes in the clerical and administrative sections of the Civil Service. These classes included writing assistants, clerical officers, executive officers, and administrative officers, and would have graded assistant clerks as clerical officers second division clerks as executive officers, and Class I. clerks as administrative officers. The rates of pay fixed by the committee and accepted by the Government were distinctly better than the existing rates of pay of the old classes.

The committee next went on to consider what adjustments in the salaries of existing Civil servants should be made on their transfer to the new grades. The Government's best offer was that the salary of an assistant clerk, who became a clerical officer, should be advanced by £25, and that a second division clerk, who became an executive officer, should be advanced by £20. Negotiations failed to produce agreement, and eventually the sub-committee had to report that they had broken down on the question of the financial terms of assimilation of the various classes.

WHAT THEY SAW IN RUSSIA.

MR. BEN TURNER ON THE "RED TERROR."

In the "Labour Leader", in mail week, Mr. Ben Turner (Chairman of the Labour Delegation to Russia) writes on "What We Saw in Russia." He says the reception of the delegation was most enthusiastically hearty, and declares that all the stories of organised camouflage to deceive them are nonsense. Anti-Bolsheviks as well as Bolsheviks were interviewed.

After the hunger "due to the blockade," the chief thing that seems to have impressed Mr. Turner is the power of the Trade Unions, which "have a bigger purpose to fulfil under the Soviet system than here." Separately and collectively they fix the hours of labour, the amount of overtime, and, in consultation with other departments, the wage basis. The food ration is distributed through the Trade Unions, which take part in the actual government of Russia, as well as in the government of their respective industries.

Speaking of the "Red Terror", Mr. Turner says that the Soviet Government abolished capital punishment, but, "owing to fires and explosions, due, they say, to Polish incendiaries", they reintroduced it. "The Bolsheviks do not attempt to deny that they have used repressive measures. They say that so long as a great part of the world is plotting against them they must have exceptional powers to arrest counter-revolutionaries, monarchists, and officers of the old White Guard, who act as agents and spies for the enemies of Russia."

As for the Polish offensive, "all the Russian people believe that the Allies and the British Government are supporting it. . . . The Polish offensive is rallying the people in support of the Soviet Government. The bulk of the people are not Communists, although a great number of those who live in the cities are. Even the opponents of the theory of Soviet government, however, say that they will do nothing to upset the present Government so long as the Polish attack continues."

Mr. Turner believes that in a few years' time, perhaps with some modification of the Soviet form of government, or a broadening of its basis, Russia will become one of the first really great nations of the world.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING CLASS,

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, a Co-operative Training Class will be held from the 8th to the 13th of August, 1920. The training will be given in English. Students from colleges and others interested in Co-operation will be admitted on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 3 for the whole course of 18 lectures. The Registrar and several other prominent Co-operators have been invited to give lectures. Those wishing to attend are requested to communicate their names before the 22nd of July to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay, Central Co-operative Institute, 12, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Shop, Churni Road.

The Government of India have decided to defer further the introduction of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 2 of 1918 as amended by the Cinematograph Amendment Act 23 of 1919, to which effect has not already been given until 1st August, 1920.

COLOMBO NOTES.

PLEASANT SCENES.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, July 7.

The days are very pleasant. The sky is covered with clouds, and the city carpeted with rich verdour. Everything is green and gay. The broad red roads are spick and span and it is lovely to have strolling on Galle Face, with the roaring sea on one side and a green Esplanade on the other. There is plenty of sport and amusements. The people are very sport-loving and all sorts of games are being played. Hockey, football, cricket all are in evidence. The craze for races is as high as at Bombay, and lots of people spend their Saturday afternoons on the race course.

Sugar Shortage.

Still there is shortage of sugar in Ceylon, and the prices have been steadily swelling. It can be had, to-day, at 50 cents a lb., while only last year purchases could be made at about half the price. There is a persistent rumour in the city that a consignment of between 5,000 to 6,000, bags, about 12,000 cwts. will shortly be received, but it is believed that will not help much. With sugar still a serious suffering, flour shortage has visited upon the people. There is not enough flour to make loaves for all The prices of other food-stuffs and vegetables are also soaring high, and it is indeed, a struggle to maintain oneself in this cosmopolitan city.

Influenza Again

There has been once again a recrudescence of the influenza this week. It is in a mild form, and is confined to Slave Island and St. Paul Precautionary steps have been taken by the Health authorities, and there is nothing to take alarm. Otherwise the health of the City is fair.

Drill Competitions.

On the 26th commence physical drill competitions among the English schools of the city. These competitions are of annual occurrance, and promote a healthy *espait de corps*. Physical culture is not neglected here as in India. In fact, considerable care is paid to physical exercise. Drill is compulsory in vernacular schools, and even the collegians have to do parade and exercise.

India and Ceylon.

It is not in physical culture merely that Ceylon beats India. In literacy too she is much ahead of India. Here are 404 male literates per thousand of population while in India there are only 103. Elementary education has already been made free and compulsory in both cities and villages, all over the Island. In India still half measures are being forged.

Railway Facilities.

The week-end ticket has been re-introduced, and the express service will soon be re-established between Colombo and Kandy. The agricultural labourers will once more enjoy concession in fares, and other facilities are to be resumed.

Czeche-Slovaks.

In the well-designed streets of Colombo one meets denizens of different places. Japs, Chinese, Yankees, French, Spaniards etcetra are to be met everywhere. Strangers are to be sighted in every street. For the last few days the Czecho Slovaks are to be seen in different parts of the Metropolis.

Representation for Indians.

There is a very large number of Indians in the Island. The business of the place is considerably in their hands. They contribute a pretty large quota to the State's exchequer. Still they have no voice in the administration. The European, Burghers and the Ceylonese have all the right to send their representatives to the Legislative Council, but not the Indians. However, it is a matter of joy that the inequity is to be removed and the Indians given representation in new Council.

Muslim College.

The number of Muslims in the City is not small. They have their own journals to echoe their voice. They have their societies and clubs. Now, I gather, the leaders of the community have girded up their loins to start a Muslim College on the lines of the Aligarh Institute. The funds are being raised, and the prospect of the project is painted as promising.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Only two matches were played to-day in connection with the second round of the challenge shield competition. On the Calcutta ground Black Watch defeated Wari of Decca by three goals to one and on the Dalhousie ground Victoria Sporting of Calcutta lost to Jamalpore by four goals to nil. While the latter game was rather one-sitted Black Watch-Wari match proved quite interesting.

END OF INFLUENZA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

A communiqué says:—Although sporadic cases of influenza are reported from several provinces there is no sign of epidemic conditions. Sporadic cases of influenza are of usual occurrence in all countries subsequent to epidemics. As the epidemic is now at an end these communiqués will be discontinued.

The Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute writes:—

It has been decided to revise and reprint two works of the Bombay Sanskrit Series viz. (1) Rajatarangini (originally published in three parts, but now to be published in one volume) and (2) Naiskarmyasiddhi. Scholars desirous of taking up any of the two works for editing are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the end of July, 1920, stating experience and qualifications, etc. The honorarium and other conditions would be according to rules sanctioned by Government.

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BREAKDOWN OF AMRITSAR SUPPLY.

PERMANENT CONNECTIONS REFUSED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 7.

For sometime there have been widespread complaints in Amritsar regarding the intermittent and uncertain supply of electric current and energy. The conditions in the civil station are believed to be much better. In the city proper the people are being accustomed to the sudden failure or cutting off of the current in the midst of meetings, entertainments or public or social gatherings and the consequent suspension of public or private business. Imagine the whole streets of a populous and busy commercial town like Amritsar being all of a sudden plunged in pitch darkness, even on dark nights to the risk of accidents and at all events the annoyance and discomfort of the people. The local Municipal Committee itself being the licensee, it is of course open to it to assume bureaucratic airs and to put off the removal of public complaints for as long a time as possible. But if only the matter were looked at from a business point of view, it remains to be seen if a private company licensed to supply electric energy could claim with any sense of decency the privilege to tantalize the consumers of the supply with unsatisfactory and oft interrupted doles or the breeze bargained for to come in contained and uninterrupted flow. And this in the terribly hot days of June and July when Amritsar-like the rest of the Central Punjab bakes like a red hot oven!

TEMPORARY CONNECTIONS.

The Chief Electrical Engineer of the Municipal Committee Mr. Desbruslais, who is in charge of the Electric Power House, sometime ago issued a notice for public information by order of the Electric Sub-Committee of the Municipal Committee, making the unwelcome announcement owing to the bad condition of the engines in the Power House, that the sub-committee had decided that no permanent connections would be granted until the arrival of the new and fourth engine which is on the way to Amritsar from abroad, and that temporary connections extending over a fortnight would be allowed only on the ground of marriage or sickness, the former to be authenticated by a member of the Electric Sub-Committee and the sickness to be certified by a medical man of a rank not lower than an assistant surgeon.

FLOUR MILLS STOPPED.

One serious consequence of the present situation is the stoppage of all motors grinding wheat, grain or other corn and husking rice. It is believed that there were as many as thirteen of these working, preparing for supply on an average a hundred maunds each of wheat flour or about 1300 maunds per day. On or about the 20th June last these motors were proposed to be stopped altogether, but on the representation of the owners of these motors, it was agreed to allow two of the motors to run in turns. Even this would have been something for a flourishing town with a population of a lakh and a half. But on or about the 2nd of July, a further intimation was given to the runners of these motors that their supply was being absolutely cut-off. The result, it is said is to send up the price of wheat flour by about a seer and a half per rupee to the intense hardship and suffering of the middle and poor classes. Even those who have laid by a stock of wheat for their needs find it difficult to arrange to get it turned into atta.

VOTERS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The Amritsar Voters' Association has passed and sent the following resolutions to the Municipal Committee copies of which have, it is understood, been forwarded to the President, the Secretary and all the members of the Committee individually:—

"That the Voters' Association, Amritsar draws the urgent attention of the Municipal Committee to the scandalous arrangements of the Electricity Department, particularly with regard to failures of the current, defective and inadequate street lighting, refusal to extend connections and other complaints detailed in their open letter to the Chief Electrical Engineer and desires that steps may be taken to remedy the defects without delay.

2. The Association further records its opinion that, in order to ensure satisfactory and efficient service in future, a sifting and independent public enquiry be held into the working of the Electricity Department.

NOTICES OF RESOLUTIONS.

In the meantime at least two of the Municipal Councillors have put in notices of resolutions which they intend to place before the Municipal Committee at its next meeting. On the 2nd instant Lt. Satyapal, sent in the following resolutions stating that they should be treated as urgent:—

"The orders of the President Municipal Committee, in granting a permanent connection to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. Amritsar be atonce reversed because (a) they are *ultra vires*.—The decision of the sub-Committee arrived at much before the issue of these orders is clear and definite and totally stops further connections. The President cannot override the resolutions of the sub-committee; (b) the Electric Sub Committee was kept quite in dark about it till the news leaked out otherwise; (c) the state of affairs of the Department is such that it cannot possibly take up any more load; (d) that it makes an invidious distinction by granting concession to one and disappointing so many of the tax payers, who are quite willing to pay the costs.

2. (a) That an explanation from Mr. Desbruslais, Chief Electrical Engineer, be called as to why he connected the house without informing the Sub-Committee, whose views and orders he knew perfectly well and to whom he is directly responsible for his actions. He knew very well that granting of permanent connections would put a load which it was not desirable to add under the present circumstances and yet he never informed the Committee and this dereliction of duty is more glaring because he had a full knowledge of the fact that permanent connection had been and was being refused to all; (b) that if his explanation is not satisfactory necessary steps must be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a disregard of the orders of the sub-committee.

3. That in view of the incompetence displayed by the Electric Department in keeping the general public satisfied and the unwillingness to work well manifested in not having grown commensurate with the demands of the people, and the long list of legitimate and just grievances, one is let to believe that the Municipal Committee cannot run the Department. Under these circumstances the only course open to the committee is to write to the Government to make some other arrangements or to work radical changes in the machinery, etc., so that there may be an end to all these troubles, circumstanced as at present, the committee has forfeited all the claims of being competent to run such a large show, and continuation of such a state of affairs is sure to lead to much trouble."

Mr. Kesho Ram, Municipal Commissioner, has given notice of his intention to move the following resolutions at the next meeting of the Amritsar Municipal Committee:

"That in view of the recent breakdown in the Electric Power House, I propose that expert outside advice be immediately called, the Government Electrical Inspector the Government Engine Inspector and the newly appointed Engineer be requested to give their opinion on the working of the Power House and immediate steps be taken to remedy the defects when pointed out.

2. "Resolved that the Committee should also find out from the suppliers of the engines what is the ordinary lease of life of these engines and the reasons why the engines in the present case are not running smoothly and why the accidents are so many and whether the breakdown is due to the neglect and improper care by the municipal officials."

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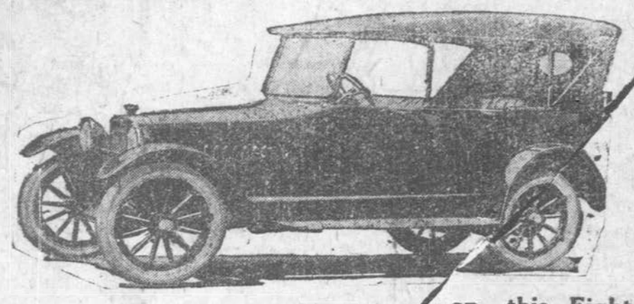

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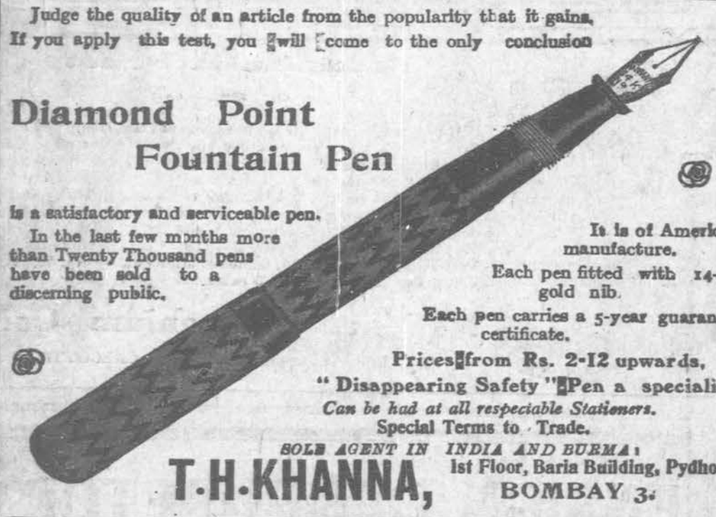

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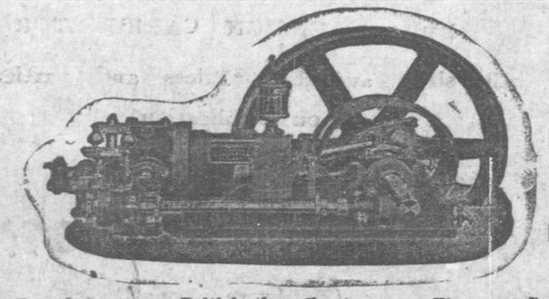

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